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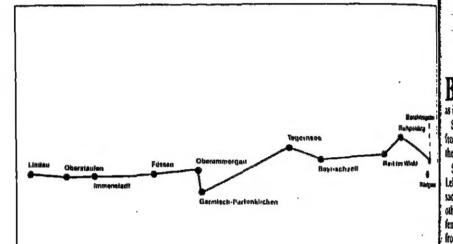
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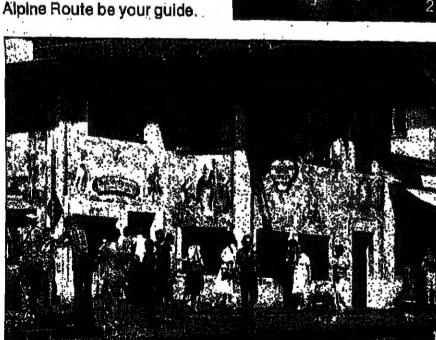


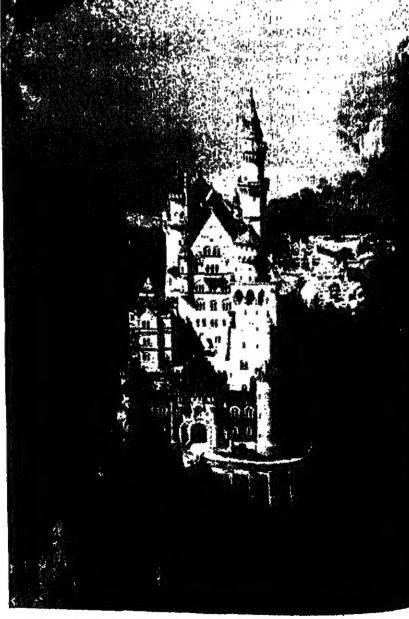
- 2 Königssee
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DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS E.V.







The German Tribune

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Superpowers both need cooled-down Lebanon

Allgemeine Beifung

Deneath the cedars of Lebanon the Dflames of a war that is as pointless sit is undeclared blaze brightly.

Shiites and Druzes fight with arms om abroad against the ascendancy of

Syrian and Israeli troops are based in chanon: the one because President Asand has visions of a Greater Syria, the other because Israel aims at forward deface of its northern horder threatened

America and Russia, the superpowers, are indirectly involved but have so far the good care to ensure that their commitments on behalf of their respecfire protégés don't lead to clashes betsen their own forces in the area.

la spite of this cautious crisis mangement in Moscow and Washington futher developments in Lebanon are mpredictable and thus dangerous furherafield than the Middle last.

Any realignment of power in Lebanon the advantage of Israel's Islamic emies can spell a threat to Israel's

So a could lead to military moves aimat providing clearance but entailing calculable consequences for the closemeshed network and economic ties tween the oil states and Europe.

Due to the debate on missile moderniion in Central Europe, the months of swork about Mr Andropov's illness waiting to see who might emerge as new Kremlin leader the Lebanon s at times took a back-seat role in

he collapse only became obvious hea the 1,600 US marines got into a eless situation and President Geyel was left with no option but to try carry on governing from the fortilis of his Presidential palace.

merica had to admit it had miscalcu-

In the 1950 President Hisenhower sent nearly 20,000 US marines to pacify country and restore Western-style

Even then Lebanon continued to be ficken by crises. The contrasting inteof the various creeds and commucould only be kept in check tem-

extremist trends, with external backcontinually came to the fore. The influence on domestic develents has always been from Syria, Altrael trying in vain to counteract it apporting the Christians.

the only way to find out for sure what

further course the situation might take in Lebanon is to make inquiries in Da-

Anyone who is not directly involved in the Lebanon fighting and would like to mediate or exercise a moderating effect will have to try and come to terms with President Assad. Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef

Strauss, a recent visitor to the Syrian capital, may not have coordinated his visit with the Bonn government but in principle he went to the right capital.

It was a tricky mission, however, and one can but wonder why the CSU leader did not check with the Bonn Cabinet, which he and his party support, before accepting the Syrian invitation.

It doesn't speak well for the internal cohesion and external credibility of a coalition when such spectacular diplomatic moves are made by a leading member of the condition and then publicly disowned by both the Chancellor and the Foreign Minister.

A mission that basically was to the point has thus quite unnecessarily been discredited.

What may now happen in Lebanon? Syria is likely to set its cap at stabilising its influence on the future government.

But President Assad will probably avoid a merger to form a Circater Syria so as not to force Israel, and with it the United States, to resort to counter-mea-

The superpowers continue to share an interest in preventing the flames in Beirut from spreading throughout the Middle East.

Moscow accordingly retains control over the large-size missiles it has set up in Syria, while Washington steers clear of a full-scale invasion of Lebanon in spite of occasional bomb raids.

Vietnam and Afghanistan are deterrent examples for both superpowers of even the largest military power being driven from one defeat to the next by determined guerrillas in difficult terrain. In addition to this shared experience

Changing of the guard in Berlin:

Technology in the 21st century:

Germany catches the boat

The thorny path towards

reconciliation between

Germany and Poland

young mayor faces his High Noon

HOME AFFAIRS

PERSPECTIVE

BUSINESS



they share another reality. The holy war declared by Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran s aimed at them both, without distinc-

What is going on in Lebanon can from Syria's viewpoint be explained as politically and historically justifiable in-

Khomeini sees it as part of the general uprising of the Arab-Islamic world he has called into being against alienation by the rich industrialised countries of Europe and America.

He has combined a return to Islamic beliefs and the Islamic way of life with an appeal to fight the enemies of the true belief from Baghdad and Beirut to

The danger of fighting spreading throughout the Middle East is caused less by President Assad in Damascus, with his Greater Syrian designs, or by the parties to conflict in Lebanon itself.

The greatest threat is posed by the funatical hara-kiri corps of Shiite Moslems who at Khomeini's behest aim to carry the green flag of Mohammed to Jerusalem and against Israel.

Hermann Dexheimer

Max Beckmann's demons on a

Industrial conservation: a lesson

metaphysical battlefield

Vicarage refuge in bid to

THE ENVIRONMENT

MODERN LIVING

avoid deportation

from the Japanese

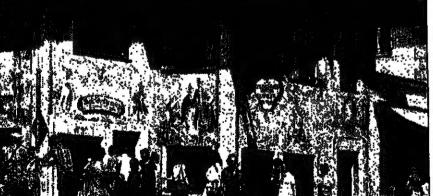
IN THIS ISSUE

THE ARTS

The Bonn budget is likely to face additional European expenditure totalling several billion deutschemarks a year, and President Mitterrand of France is sure to go all-out to reach a decision on the package while France is in the EEC

As the Germans are the main supporters of Spanish and Portuguese membership they will not for long be able to resist pressure to increase from 1 to 1.4 per cent the national value-added tax revenue payable to the EEC in Brussels.

Continued on page 3





Looking for unity European Union was one of the main topics when Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl (right) met Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens in Brussels, See story below.

Europe again searches for some cash

E urope is going begging again. Ses-slons of the Council of Ministers in Paris and Brussels are embarking on you another of the innumerable bids to reulign EEC contributions and tap fresh sources of cash for the Common Mar-

Bonn Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg is one of the most anxious observers of their progress.

Last summer Chancellor Kohl put together an EEC decision-making package consisting of European Community membership for Spain and Portugal, a partial reform of the Common Agricultural Policy, a reduction in the European steel industry's capacity and the provision of extra Common Market funds.

This package includes the most important factor that may break the bounds of Herr Stoltenberg's hudget plans for 1985 and the years thereafter.

The difference is DM4bn a year as far

When asked last year what event he

Diepgen said "the cutting of the Gor-

Von Weizsäcker would never have gi-

wn such an answer. He is as little inte-

rested in the Gordian knot as in the film

Diepgen has repeatedly said he wants to

You Weizsäcker has never been inte-

ested in trials of strength. He prefers to

incumvent problems he considers insol-

Diepgen is also no powerhouse. But

he admires those who are. Though him-

people like Alexander the Great and

Detractors might well say that people

ingly to those who are. In conversation,

mayor will have to be earned. And in

playing personality. The Berliners ex-

John Wayne with his quick draw.

dian knot by Alexander the Great."

see: High Noon.

The age of the old men at the top: a probable plus for common sense

Mr Andropov may have died but come to a peaceful arrangement with the by wading straight in and aiming for it; Soviet leaders. powers are still ruled by old men. Ronald Reagan is 73, Deng Xiaoping 79, Konstantin Chernenko 72.

The new Kremlin leader may form part of a collective, but old men predominate in the politbureau too.

In business life in general, old age may not be in demand, but in world affairs ageing politicians are clearly highly-rated.

There may be good reasons, but philosophers of all ages and all parts of the world have colourful and contradictory comments to make on old age.

Being old can mean being stubborn and senile; it can also mean being mature and wise. Marie Ebner-Eschenbach said it was the time of life at which we finally attained vision.

Does this apply to the men in charge of the superpowers? All one can say is that in contrast to attacks levelled a few weeks and months ago there now seems to be an increase in the dulcet tones of

But this change of mind is sure not to have been due solely to sentiments of piety in view of Mr Andropov's death.

For some time Mr Reagan has said he is ready to negotiate with the Russians. He has not ruled out a summit meeting if the two sides are really keen to achie-

The éminence grise in Peking is also

Deputy Premier Wan Li not only headed the funeral delegation. He was also honoured by being specially mentioned by the new Soviet general secre-

As for Mr Chernenko himself, he had not an unkind word to say about Mr Reagan, merely offering an honest dialogue with the West.

The Soviet Union, Mr Andropov's successor said, would continue to pursue a policy aimed at coexistence and peace for all.

But that is a tranquilliser even the man in the street finds hard to stomach. He may well realise that the men at the helm are only human but he also senses the dark, apocalyptic dangers

that threaten to engulf the globe. They are so explosive they could well make the world a vale of tears.

The policy pursued by the men in power consists of drastically pointing to the writing on the wall while behaving as though they were pursuing national policies along 19th century lines.

Mr Reagan is keenly aware of the strength the United States has regained. He stands to gain nothing from a confrontation with the Soviet Union because he wants to be re-elected as a President who has brought peace and secu-

The Beirut debacle has shown him keen to bury the hatchet and anxious to that you can't always get what you want

is indispensable. Mr Deng has set uside any ideas of perfect cooperation with the United States. Cooperation with America has neither vielded Taiwan nor upstaged the

The Chinese leader now sees a balanced doubles with the other two superpowers as the best prospect for the future of his country.

In global terms that may be beneficial, but it also involves taking sides against America. The new man in the Kremlin is no

more in a position than his colleagues to risk a permanent large-scale feud with He and the other old men of Moscow

not only have no intention of jeopardising Lenin's life's work; they want to make the promised land of workers and peasants even larger and more powerful. Given the appalling economic condi-

tions in the Soviet Union that can only mean compromising with the enemy, and as no-one wants to lose face there is a great deal of play-acting.

Acting may be amusing and, indeed, entertaining. But in reality it has no more than symbolic value. It is a value that must not be underestimated but cannot ease current hardship.

Alfred Weber, the cultural sociologist, said in 1950 that the situation was so apocalyptic he would be bound to

abandon hope were it not to be assure. HOME AFFAIRS that realisation of the danger know trigger forces to stem the tide that was otherwise inevitably take its toll.

He made an almost impassioned pl for international understanding Obhave called for something similar (a) Friedrich von Weizsäcker, for instan talks in terms of an international konaffairs policy that alone can saw the world and ensure its future.

also a changing of the generation: But waiting for a wonder, and he the wonder of mankind coming to Eberhard Diepgen, 43, the former CDU leader in the assembly, has taken over as own assistance, is surely not enough cannot conceivably suffice.

We have relied for far too long out self-curative powers of nature and ger on to abuse them time and again We we really need all over the world is change in consciousness. would have liked to have witnessed.

It must no longer be first an most a matter of detail but of the who especially as the present day has a rational characteristics.

Most political problems could be solved if we were to be guided common sense, but it is also true there will get nowhere with prompt appeals: common sense.

It may well be a labour of Sisy that lies ahead. But let us return to old men who rule the superpowers to a large extent, the world.

They are unlikely to risk day self a man who thinks twice, he hows to experiments over and above a words. They want to hand over it life's work intact. who are unsure of themselves look long-

That ought to predestine them to no bounds whatever to common se using it as the sole means of coninternational affairs.

awever, Diepgen conveys the impresson of a man who knows himself and Younger politicians find it has who containly does not lack self confijump over their own shadows. It 🕪 come easier to older men. But the authority he will need as

Heinrich Stubb (Rheinischer Merkur/Christind Relin this can only be done by dis-

tern opinion.

ture high-level dialogue, but there is "Border, if closed, means thinning need to be overhasty. on Cohesive border regions are always

transitional, stopgap figure. He will be and the opportunities affect not power in the Kremlin but will lack it may be Berliners but all Germans. This reign policy line as long as Mr Grain why we Berliners have taken the floor continues to predominate, and with the What is at stake is not local polithe chill in East-West relations in man fact."

The Kremlin can be in no hun hold a fresh summit with a leader that is only at the outset of a protes be given his finishing touch.

President Reagan should be in hurry either.

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in all correspondence please quots your a number which appears on the wrapper, ben lake, above your address

young mayor faces his High Noon The changing of the guard in Berlin is This is the yardstick that will be ap-

Changing of the guard in Berlin: a

in his political career assumed an unpromayor from Richard von Weizsäcker, tected and exposed position as Berlin's who is set to become next Federal presiтауог. For von Weizsäcker, this position was The two men differ not only in age. tailor made. No other post would have They also have different personalities. better enabled him to demonstrate his

suitability for the presidency. His disenchantment with party politics was in accord with his longing to be non-partisan, a man for the people, a symbolic figure and a rallying point for an all-party coalition.

The CDU has often been annoyed by von Weizsäcker's aloofness from the party hustle. But it knew very well that this very aloofness was needed for an election victory in Berlin.

This was so with Ernst Reuter and with Willy Brandt. Von Weizsäcker simply continued the tradition.

All these Berlin mayors were relatively independent of their parties. They were usually able to sidestep party interference. They could deal with local politics outside the confines of the party. They could say: "I am Berlin". They could translate words into action.

This shows some of the difficulties Diepgen will have to master.

The Social Democratic Mayor Dietrich Stobbe foundered because he could not cut the umbilical cord that tied him to those who put him in office.

This should be a warning for Diepgen who, like Stobbe, always had trailblazers at his side, friends since his student days at Berlin's Free University.

These powerful CDU men, headed by Bonn MP Peter Kittelmann and Klaus-Rüdiger Landowsky, the deputy head of the Berlin CDU, have always stood by Diepgen.

This enabled him to win the contest for the mayor's office against Education Senator Hanna-Renate Laurien.

As mayor, however, Diepgen will have to stand on his own feet. Acting iust as the extended arm of a party grouping he would be unable to rally support in the city.

There is not much time for this pro-

cess of cutting the umbilical cord and projecting an image.

Berlin will go to the polls in the spring of 1985. By then the man who, though quite effective behind the scenes, has no public image will have to prevent the SPD and the Greens from capturing the majority vote and creating Hesse conditions in the city.

candidate, is backed by forces that fa-

ground if the FDP is returned to the assembly and he can continue the coalition with the junior partner.

that give the liberals only four per cent of the vote — one per cent short of the magic five per cent needed for representation in the assembly.

Diepgen wants continuity, and this is Weizsäcker's policy.

He would, however, like to intensify plied to Diengen. Like von Weizsäcker the social component. He wants the before him, he has now for the first time CDU to take over from the SPD as the working man's party. At the moment, the SPD's decision-

making bodies are dominated by the public sector workers union (OTV) where the skilled worker is the exception rather than the rule.

The Alternatives are in a similar position. There it is the teachers union that dominates.

Diepgen's aim is to prevent Ristock from emulating Holger Börner of Hesse and Hans Koschnik of Bremen who last year cloaked themselves in the traditional SPD mantle and thus succeeded in state elections - against all expecta-

Due to its social structure, Berlin has always tended towards the left, and this. makes it particularly difficult to capture votes for the conservative camp.

The 1985 election therefore has priority for Diepgen, and the struggle for voter percentage points has already begun. He does have a reputation of being a doer. But he still has to demonstrate that

he is also a thoughtful policy shaper. His intended policy towards the GDR is pragmatic. His concept is based on a Deutschlandpolitik to be drafted and

implemented in cooperation with Bonn.

With his CDU/FDP Senate, the new mayor will have to solve the problems that Richard von Weizsäcker described in the Bundestag: "What is decisive is our viability. Unemployment is putting us to the test because the manufacturing industry, Berlin's most important employer, has shrunk 35 per cent in the past II years."

Von Weizsäcker always criticised thoe companies that moved their headquarters away from Berlin, leaving only the workbenches in the city.

"The decisions of the remote executive offices have always had a negative ef-

A step up: Berlin's new Governing Mayor, Eberhard Diepgen, and the key to the door,

fect on Berlin's job market. It is essential

Diepgen won't be able to implement any more far-reaching policies than his predecessor. Instead, he will have to stick to von Weizsäcker's priorities as part of the envisaged continuity: reform

Four thousand additional training places are to be created; and this should

Von Weizsäcker's idea of a "job creating link between Berlin's top research and industry" can also open up now perspectives.

But Diepgen knows that all this will not be worth the paper it is written on unless Bonn cooperates. And Bonn is cutting down on spending.

Jürgen Engert

East Berlin gives short shrift to one-Germany resolution

harshly to a resolution by the three main Bundestag groups over German

groups that "back the Constitution."

On one of the resolution's major

A broad Bundestag majority has made it clear that the change of government in Bonn has not resulted in a confrontation that East Berlin might even have welcomed. (Realpoliticians in East Berlin know that they cannot — yet — serious-

In terms of East Berlin logic, a tough initial reply seemed probable,.

Such a reaction would be aimed at nipping in the bud any annoyances such

Peace appeals in the East make it obvious that the search for peace cannot ignore Soviet missiles - and East Berof thing.

The growing boldness of East Germans filing applications for exit visas and above all the spreading willingness to put up with the disadvantages this brings is another reason to issue a hard

This could have prompted Honecker to cement "sovereignty" along the lines of the Prussian rulers, who have been quoted a lot lately.

And then there is the complicated web of East Germany's ties with Moscow.

There is the uncertainty about what will happen now that Andropov is dead. In the circumstances, it might have been more appropriate to take the more traditional cautiously aloof stance, particularly as surprising and perhaps enti-

Then if the opportunity arose for inner-German cooperation on common interests. East Germany could still grasp it later and profit thereby.

cing signals are coming from Bonn.

(Frankfürter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 13 February 1983)

The faster world affairs hurtles from A one summit to the next, the harder it is to come to terms with a common trough of the normal.

The spirit of statesmanship is said to preside gladly over such highlights as the Camp David Agreement, where the air is balmy and does politicians' circulations good.

True summits, as the name implies, can be only be scaled using the cram-

pons that are a superpower's privilege. A summit or two may lie ahead if the sense of elation that has fired the imagination of Western Cabinets after initial contacts with the new man in the Kremlin can be taken seriously.

Mr Chernenko's health is a problem, of course. Is it sound enough to leave him to learn more than how to fly diplomatic kites? His initial performance has not been

outstanding but already Kremlin-watchers on both sides of the Atlantic seem to feel a summit is imminent. The new old man at the held in the Kremlin was more obliging than might have been expected toward the funeral.

i on ivato countries. Is the readiness for a dialogue that some of his visitors felt he indicated the reason for the relief that is always felt in the West when power is realigned in the

What, after all, has changed? The collective leadership in Moscow consists of the same men as laid down the line during the 15 months of the Andropov era

policy decisions by the politbureau will be guided and influenced even more than they already are by the routine of

The ifs and buts that come **AD Yuri Andropov**

Mr Gromyko, who is the longest-serving Foreign Minister on the internatio-

It is not a time for super-summits, arguably more one for mini-summit meetings of Foreign Ministers. From the Russian viewpoint summit meetings at the top level are thus render-

ed superfluous, not to say undesirable, until further notice. The Soviet Union is not going to risk such serious mishaps as befell US diplomacy twice in Vienna, where inexpeienced Presidents conferred, first with Mr Khrushchev, then with Mr Brezhnev,

and headed with eyes wide open for foreign policy disaster. Today's great powers cannot profit from the spirit of Vienna because they lack several points held in common by Metternich and the old masters of the

1815 congress. One is the style of Cabinet diplomacy. Another is that today's leaders, unlike their predecessors over a century and a half ago, have entirely different views on

the law and society. Metternich and his fellow-delegates shared a grand design. Their aim was to stabilise conditions in Europe for dec-

The statesmen who meet at today's socalled summits merely conceal in a smokescreen of palaver contrasting views they know full well cannot be reconciled in this way. ...:

As a rule this failure is due in part to

inadequate preparation. The Congress of Vienna was the bestprepared conference ever held to deal with problems of such magnitude. That

was why it succeeded insolving them. A summit calls for elegance, to use an old-fashioned term, and if elegance is not to be had (and Soviet interlocutors are seldom elegant), then at least a mi-

nimum of preparatory groundwork. Preparations must be coordinated to minimise the risk of disappointment, and it is an enormous risk at spectacular

encounters between statesmen. Richard Nixon was the best US President this century in his conduct of foreign policy, and the knew why he distrusted summit meetings the outcome of which had not be prearranged down to the smallest detail.

The more often Dr Kissinger took part in major decisions, the more he developed from a showman to a technician with a perfect line in secret diplomacy.

Expectations placed in a summit meeting must be indivisible. They have been at none of the summits held since the Second World War. They could hardly be so because the were based on unilateral hopes by the

West that were encouraged but not shared by Soviet rhetoric. Mr Reagan has been much maligned for the harsh notes he has sounded in clashes with the Soviet Union, but he has changed the groundwork of dia-

pet their mayor to be outstanding both wardly and outwardly so that they can He has also changed the prerequir identify themselves with him. of summit diplomacy, although their la September 1982, while speaking in

for summits seems not yet to have on the Bundestag on the state of the nation, Rhetoric is now pitted against he lichard von Weizsäcker said: "The state of the nation revolves around Berlin. least contributed toward a much gus leafin is both centre and border. Centre awareness of the problems of arms attraction, which leads to desiratrol and armament on the part of the and undesirable influences. But it ass means the chance of peaceful deve-

That is a fine starting point for all lopment.

The new Soviet leader will remain theatened by depletion. Both the dan-

change and a leader who still are German inland revenue authori-

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and a further concession.

I will be to agree to a partial abolifon of the offset levy scheme for farm Moduce by which French farmers feel by are put to disadvantage in the mar-

lo German farmers from his VAT

The spirit of the Treaty of Rome is as as the grave about such mundane

Continued from page 1

its are concerned, and by the next bund of Franco-Federal Republic conwhations at the latest Chancellor Kohl sure to have to make President

Hen Stoltenberg will have to meet the

European integration, it is said, lacks Rase of vision. That may well be so. first and foremost cash is the scar-

(Süddeytsche Zeitung, 20 Februar) 1984)

Harry Ristock, the Social Democratic vour such an experiment. Diepgen will only be able to stand his

The mayor is confident despite polls

rather easy to achieve considering that he played a major part in drafting von

for our viability to remedy this."

of Bonn's Berlin promotion programme, austerity budget with more investment spending and more jobs.

be coupled with a structural programme for small and medium companies.

He must convey his image and learn to live with the loneliness of an office that leaves no room for a mingling of ast Berlin has replied quickly and lin's touchy leaders don't like that sort political and personal ties.

> unification. The resolution was drawn up by the CDU/CSU, the FDP and the SPD, the

points, a constitutionally guaranteed common German citizenship, East Berlin's reply is just a rehash of what party boss Erich Honecker said in the Gera

ly count on the Greens.)

as appeals for peace.

and the final stages of the Brezhnev era. That can only mean that in view of Mr Chernenko's inexperience foreign

R

DEFENCE

Combat strength must be boosted, says minister

The Bundeswehr faces far-reaching decisions on its peacekeeping role in the months ahead, Defence Minister Manfred Worner has told armed forces commanders in Travemunde on the Bal-

He and Bundeswehr Inspector-General Wolfgang Altenburg told roughly 400 generals, admirals and colonels at the 27th Travemunde conference that conventional combat strength must be

Referring to the intellectual groundwork of Bonn peace policy, Herr Worner said a desire for peace must not be confused with a peace policy.

"The peacemaker is not someone who makes himself unilaterally defenceless, thereby throwing the door wide open to the use of force," he said.

"It is someone who pursues a levelheaded policy of balancing military power and arriving at political understanding, thereby preventing the outbreak of war without forfeiting free-

Bundeswehr soldiers could do their job with an easy conscience. Writers such as Günter Grass and others who in the Heilbronn Declaration claimed the Bundeswehr was subject to an aggressive strategy were not telling the truth.

Before they criticised the armed forces they ought to bear the facts in mind.

He stressed that breaking the law and blockading barracks were not suitable means of conducting democratic disputes. He encouraged soldiers to go out more in uniform; they served the cause of peace and honour.

General Altenburg, dealing with Nato's fighting strength, said it could only withstand a Warsaw Pact attack for a few days using conventional weapons.

It would have to think in terms of early resort to nuclear weapons. That, he said, made the use of nuclear weapons for political purposes, be it to act as a deterrent or to end a war, problematic.

Nato needed to improve its conventional combat strength to prevent the Soviet Union from making a swift and sweeping westward advance.

What the West needed was Nato units in being and capable of reacting immediately, including defence from aerial at-

citizens, in the final analysis the state, were duty-bound to defend the next man and protect him by means of personal sacrifice if need be. Political office-holders could not be absolved of responsibility for justifying the Bundeswehr as a political meuns of

eral Altenburg left no doubt that greater

financial efforts needed to be underta-

ken if this objective was to be accom-

They would need to be greater than

the zero growth in real terms that was

currently planned for the German armed

He said plans that were being drawn

up at the Defence Ministry would be

completed by June. Additional financial

requirements could then be quantified.

He had a number of illuminating

The individual might be able to dis-

At the same time, the general said, the Expressions of opinion by service-Soviet land forces would need to come men. Serving members of the armed forup against a cohesive Nato line of deces doubtless had a right to opinions of fence when their second wave was sent their own, especially in the private sec-Last but not least, the Soviet Union

preserving peace.

Addressing the officer corps, General must not be allowed to interrupt to any Altenburg said action would be taken lasting extent what for Nato are vital sea against them if they were to level distorting criticism at measures taken by the With the Bundeswehr in mind Genconstitutionally elected government.

pense with personal protection, but tho-

se who were responsible for their fellow-

The higher an officer's rank, the more carefully he must weigh his words in

Manpower. The promotion traffic jam was still a problem. Action taken so far was inadequate. The Chancellor had ordered him at the 1 February Cabinet meeting to submit proposals for a comprehensive solution.

It was not a matter of solving a social problem but of keeping the armed forces fighting fit. Ageing officers could no longer take the strain in relation to young conscripts.

comments to make on individual aspects of the state of the Bundeswehr: There was still a shortage of 17,000 The peace debate. Armed forces were long-serving men, but the situation was useless without firm and clear determiimproving, with more recruits coming nation to defend oneself. The Sermon forward and greater financial incentives on the Mount was often wrongly interto sign on for a longer period.

Rüdiger Moniac (Die Welt, 15 February 1984)



Aerial arrival: Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl (centre) with Defence Minister Manfred Wörner (left) and commander in chief of the armed forces General Wolfgang Altenburg in Travemtinde, Schleswig-Holstein, where the annual commanders' congress was held. Chancellor Kohl was brought from Bonn by helicopter,

The Americans have long urged their L European partners to redouble their defence efforts. The message came over loud and clear again at the 21st Munich international defence conference.

* The Munich gathering also revealed signs of increasingly anti-Euro pean sentiment in the United States.

Bonn Defence Minister Manfred Wörner called for an improvement in the West's conventional combat strength to raise the nuclear threshold.

· He appealed to the new Soviet leaders to reconsider their viewpoint:

There were roughly 140 security policy-makers from various Western countries at Munich this year, and they mainly discussed reinforcement of the West's conventional capacity.

They also dealt with modern weapons technologies capable of warding off an come the No. 1 world power in military Eastern attack as early as possible, even in the enemy's hinterland.

The went into the effectiveness and

International conference urges stronger conventional capacity

further development of Nato's strategy United States. Several US Senators and of a flexible response to any Eastern attack on the West.

The views voiced by Horst Ehmke. deputy leader of the SPD Opposition in the Bonn Bundestag, prompted some heated reactions and objections, espe-

SPD security policy, they said, was ther. dangerous and irresponsible. Ehmke advocated a political, military

and strategic reorientation of Nato. He accused Washington of wanting to beterms again.

Herr Worner in contrast tried to emphasise points held in common with the

defence experts stood up and applauded his speech.

He was not expecting fundamental changes in Soviet foreign and security policy after the death of Mr Andropov. He was not expecting the Soviet Union cially from Americans at the conference. to adopt a tougher military approach ei-

US Vice-President Bush, in a speech read to the conference by Senator Tower, expressed his firm hope that the Soviet Union would return to the conference table.

'We are ready and willing to negotiate with the Soviet Union on the entire Continued on page 6

Technology lead of Nato 'must be extended' The Munich international defene

conference showed that stemic policy-makers are taking a closer look conventional arms again now the missle deployment debate is over.

numerical imbalance in this sector be ween Nato and the Warsaw Pad is bound to heighten the risk of the Wes pons to avert imminent defeat.

In the long run the West cannot if ford to narrow down its options to the

Bonn Desence Minister Mansed Worner indicated the right way to lade and extend its technological lead.

development of "intelligent" and fails inexpensive weapons might, in the land term, for the first time ever make deleding armies stronger than attackers.

But eash will be so short in the year ahead that there is no alternative toos sidering other "inexpensive" convenie nal reinforcements.

They might possibly take the fomd more flexible tacties, which has tradio nally been a strong point of the West

So much will need doing in the yes ahead, major tasks for Manfred Wime. a man felt by many not long ago tokal political has-been. Arnd Bäucke (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 13 February 1985)

Options open to

bloom when spring comes? Many de division of their country. gates to the two-day action conferent in Cologne may have felt so.

The peaceniks have an ambitious poorganise and a total conscientious objetion campaign. In effect their plans are much b

deployment of the first Pershing 25 both gratifying and encouraging." not be solved by fresh campaign and like was also particularly true of en-

It is more deep-scated, and defeate not exactly motivate people. The per The first breakthrough was the Memovement cunnot simply carry on gi nothing had happened.

The Soviet Union has replied to stationing of Pershing 2 and cruise in the West by deploying SSIII and 22s in the GIDR and Czechoslar and 22s in the GIDR and Czechoslar kia. Given the military facts it is stead prompted heated public debate. or to ignore them.

The minimum consensus that has far held the peace movement together thus no longer enough.

If it is to survive it will need and concept. Is must fight the arms received be better to forgo any claims to both East and West and make its particular in the conclusion that it cal, economic and social consequen

Communists and radical campaigns addinal Dopfner of Munich wrote in have so far stymied any such ideas they continue to do so the peace point in the courageous move made from the courage made from the courage move made from the courage made from four midst." beyond the political pale.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 13 Februar)

PERSPECTIVE

The thorny path towards reconciliation between Germany and Poland

The destinies of our two peoples have been

tragically interlinked in the past. Is it

surprising that every Pole who picks up a

book by a German author pays careful at-

tention to the way in which it deals with

the events that wrought such havor in his

country and Europe? Every expression of

good will in German literature prompts a

feeling of gratitude by the Polish reader. 9

They canvassed for understanding

"for our fatherland, which emerged

from mass murder not as a victorious

country but weakened in the extreme,"

which was why it had an "elementary

The Polish bishops' letter also expres-

sed appreciation of "the suffering of

millions of German refugees and expel-

The German bishops' reply was "so

use it as an ironic jibe in the Polish bish-

reasons and with regard for the expel-

Cardinal Wyszinski of Poland voiced

frank disappointment in a letter to Car-

dinal Döpfner dated 5 November 1970.

"I must frankly admit to you," he

In this letter, written two days after

Warsaw Treaty, Cardinal Wyszinski

issues for the Polish people and state.

Republic afford to look on idly?

"Can episcopal leaders in the Federal

"in our 1965 exchange of letters we

The picture that flashed round the world: In 1970, Chancellor Willy Brandt kneels

before the memorial to the victims of the Warsaw Ghetto.

appealed for mutual reconciliation in

need of security.

ops' direction."

lees' associations.

also world opinion.

ded so cordially."

let us get a dialogue going instead."

So said Polish writer Roman Kurst, deputy editor-in-chief of the literary magazine Tworczoszcz, in a Radio Bre-That is only logical, given that the men series of talks entitled Encounter with Poland.

They were broadcast in 1963 when "normalisation" by the terms of the Deresorting early to tactical nuclear ver tember 1970 Warsaw Treaty was still a distant prospect.

Yet even then German publicists were the to have made a major contribution oward understanding and reconciliation with the Polish people.

Karst's words make a fitting foreword the problem. Nato, he said, must be the newly published collection of essays commissioned by the Friedrich A number of military pundits feelth Ebert Foundation and entitled Unusual Normalisation — Relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and

It consists of personal experiences seaned by writers whose work has largecontributed toward the change in public awareness in Germany without which the understanding with Poland mached in the 1970s trenty policy would hardly have been possible.

We owe to writers such as Lodz-born Karl Dedecius, who now heads the Geman Poland Institute in Darmstadt, an abundance of Polish literature in translation since the early 1950s.

Dedecius was merely following in the housteps of a fertile tradition establishthy German writers and poets such as Bettina von Arnim, Ludwig Börne, Malbert von Chamisso, Georg Forster, peace movement | Emanuel Geibel, Friedrich Hebbel, | Heinrich Heine and others.

They all voiced solidarity with the Will the peace movement's hope oppressed Poles in times of national come back to life like crocused bardship brought about by the forcible

These early efforts to foster understanding were greatly appreciated in bland, as shown by a catalogue of gramme for 1984: campaigns in spire Polonica published in the Federal Re-and autumn, a referendum they plans public of Germany between 1946 and 1966 exhibited at the Warsaw book fair

"Dark and oppressive though the hissame as ever. Yet doubts are called for lone burden on German-Polish relations The helplessness that beset the more may be," the catalogue said, "inter-relament after the Bundestag vote and in honships in our respective literatures are

havours by the churches in the two

notandum on the East issued by the German Protestant Church in October 1865, especially in its section on interna-

kia. Given the military facts it is mainly less credible to level criticism mainly spread for so long hoped in vain of the the firepower of US missiles and to German Catholic church," wrote Hansmake Soviet missiles out to be hamed the stop steller a long-serving German forten lign correspondent in Warsaw.

What they had hoped for, he wrote, a self-critical, realistic review of the moral and legal problems of the buder — with the conclusion that it

On behalf of Polish fellow-citizens, Cardinal Döpfner of Munich wrote in

The Polish bishops then took the in-

Council,

"I feel the Church is duty-bound to

itiative and wrote back: "Let us try to A great service to the cause of reconforget. No polemics, no more cold war;

dum had alaready begun."

Polish bishops' letter.

circumspect and diplomatic that the Polish Communists were even able to Germany's Roman Catholic bishops felt obliged to hedge for domestic policy

ciliation with Poland.

Only 33 per cent were opposed to the

wrote, "that the answer of the German bishops to our letter of reconciliation has disappointed not only the Poles but "You have not taken up without reservations our hand of friendship exten-

Bonn Foreign Minister Walter Scheel had begun negotiating the terms of the openly advocated support for Bonn's

"At this historic moment," he wrote, "for the first time since the dreadful "Social Democratic foreign policy is mostly a bold venture," writes Erich events of 25 years ago and the alienation Brost, publisher of the Westdeutsche between our two peoples there seems to be a possibility of a settlement on vital

> "It must always be a policy of peace and understanding yet cannot be pursued in isolation and heedless of the policies of other political parties and the views of the general public."

the spirit of the Gospels and the Vatican

"Negotiations are now being held to specify the political consequences of this change of heart between our two

point out to the government how important the impending decisions are and to ensure that we don't pass by or lag behind this historic event."

ciliation was done by a group of critical Catholics led by Walter Dirks, Gottfried Erb and Norbert Greinacher and known as the Bensberg Circle.

They wrote a March 1968 Memorandum of German Catholics on Polish-German Issues which, as Erb put it, continued "what the Protestant memoran-

It partly offset a deficit on the Catholics' part that the German bishops were unable to offset in their reply to the

These intensive endeavours could not fail to have an effect on the general nublic. A change of opinion gradually occurred that was registered by the Allensbach market research organisation at the end of 1967 as follows:

Fifty-three per cent of West Germans were in favour of recognising the Oder-Neisse line as the border between Germany and Poland for the sake of recon-

"The Bensberg Circle merely voiced in public what had previously been admitted off the record at best. As a result the memorandum came as a relief to

In this way, as a result of courageous initiatives by social forces from the para-political sector, the groundwork was laid for the crucial move in "unusual normalisation," the treaty policy pursued by the Social and Free Democratic coalition led by Chancellor Willy

Allgemeine.

He championed the cause of German-Polish understanding and intensified ties between German Social Democrats and Polish Socialists during his years in exile in Poland, Sweden, Finland and These ties made it easier to come to terms after the war. Links with the Polish government in exile in London were forged by the former editor of Dziennik Poznanski and chairman of the peace conference pre-

Before the war Herr Brost was a Dan-

zig journalist. He wrote for the Danziger

Volksstimme and was a member of the

paratory commission, Jozef Winiewicz. He returned to Poland in 1945 and was appointed Polish ambassador to the United States. Under Foreign Minister Rapacki and his successors he served as

Winiewicz was the man who wrote the original drafts of the Rapacki plans for a thinning-out of East Bloc and Western forces in Central Europe.

He was also the Polish negotiator of the terms of the settlement reached by the two countries during Willy Brandt's term as Bonn Chancellor.

It is surely no coincidence that publicists such as Marion Dönhoff, Erich Brost, Peter Bender, Hansiakob Stehle, Karl Dedecius and Werner Plum had mixed feelings about recent events in

But after spending decades in the service of German-Polish understanding they spoke out against emotional exaggeration and above all were opposed to the imposition of sanctions.

They know from personal experience that the only way to promote change in

Ungewöhnliche Normalisierung — Beziehungen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland zu Polen (Unusual Normalisation - Reistions between the Federal Republic of Germand and Poland), edited by Werner Plum for the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and published by Verlag Neue Gesell-schaft, Bonn, 328pp, cloth, DM19,80.

the East is to observe restraint. Pressure, in the form of sanctions, will only strengthen the hand of forces opposed to change and reform.

In spite of the sympathy everyone may have felt toward the independent Polish trade union, Solidarity, they all knew there was a limit beyond which no-one could go.

Given Poland's membership of the Warsaw Pact and its geopolitical situation there was bound to be one, although no-one exactly knew where it lay as far as the Soviet Union was concer-

After experiences with the Czech reform movement in 1968 one was bound to have increasing doubts as to the political wisdom of Solidarity leaders who made exaggerated demands:

To want everything is to jeopardise what has already been achieved.

Viewed in this light General Jaruzelski was the last Polish card. He is more of a tragic sigure than a born dictator and it is hard to disagree with Werner Plum in his assessment:

"In a grotesque contradiction the Polish army keeps the Polish people in unfreedom while ensuring Poland's freedom. It is a Polish general who seized power for himself and his army in Warsaw.

"In 1981 it looked distinctly possible that a Soviet general and the Red Army might be seizing power."

Hans-Georg Glaser

(Westdeutsche Allgomeine, 6 February 1984)



MINORITY GROUPS

A teacher reflects as homeward-bound Turkish children depopulate a school

Mannesmann, the huge heavy engineering firm, is cutting back its payroll. Many Turks have accepted cash severance terms and are returning to Turkey. Hannelore Schulte, a teacher at a school in Duisburg-Hüttenheim where 80 per cent of the pupils are Turkish, here describes for Die Zeit her feelings as the children leave the school in droves to go back to Turkey with their parents.

Dy the end of the school year there will be no more than six or seven children left in several classes at my elementary school in Duisburg-Hütten-

The reason: Turkish children are returning with their parents to Turkey: the exodus has begun in this part of the city, where whole blocks have been occupied for years by Turks.

Windows have been stripped of their curtains. Outside there are piles of crates and cartons waiting to be taken away.

Dulsburg department stores keep delivering goods that will be taken back to Turkey: washing machines, TV and video sets and complete living room

Most people living here work for the Mannesmann company which has been reducing its payroll for months.

Nobody is to be fired. Generous sev-

erance payments are offered. There has been talk among both Turks and Germans of huge sums, which has fuelled the anti-Turkish sentiments of many German workers.

Our school, with its 80 per cent Turkish enrolment, was unperturbed when the situation arose.

We expected no problems when the company presented its proposals and offered to talk things out with the Turkish

Then the personnel department expected that some 300 Turks would accept the offer and go home. But more than 900 have.

We teachers are busy making out transfer certificates and thinking of the mid-1970s when so many Turks arrived that it became a topic of national discus-

We felt like educational pioneers because none of us were trained to teach German às a foreign language.

There was no teaching material for this target group and none of us knew anything about the Turkish: language structure. The children's mentality was strange to us, and the parents' attitude towards the school was aloof.

Those were tough years. And we felt cases where the patriarchal family struc-

were offered and suitable books provid-

We wanted to integrate the Turks. But the illusions gave way to realism. Both us and the Turkish families have

learned a great deal from each other. Perhaps it is the problems of those first years that now make it so hard for

us to part from "our" Turks. For the children, the few years they spent in Germany will be just another mosaic stone in their lives. They are looking forward to the change.

Nebahat will see her grandparents, whom she knows only from photographs, for the first time. Mehmet looks forward to having a cat.

The older girls have some reservations. "I would have liked to have finished school here," says Fatima, who started in secondary school this year.

I cannot help thinking of beautiful Tülav, the intelligent and pretty Dilek and the lively Yasmin. What awaits them? A too-early marriage, children?

Will these bright girls with their eagemess to learn soon turn into fat, worn down women like most of their mo-

There is not much merry anticipation among the adults. They are quiet and thoughtful, wondering how long all that money will really last once it has to stretch beyond the immediate family to provide for a horde of relations.

Foreign women in Germany find it harder than men to cope with an

They are less able to integrate and feel

hindrance rather than a help.

an alien industrial society.

alien country.

more isolated

What sort of a reception will there be once they are no longer the rich visiting relatives from Germany but possible competitors on the job market?

A Turkish father who has lived in Germany for 19 years told me he would like to stay. He, his children and even his wife have been happy in Germany,

But looming unemployment in Germany and the fear of missing some boat in Turkey have prompted him to return

The trek is on, and nobody wants to be left alone in an empty apartment

"It's a pity," say some fathers on having to say goodbye.

A Turkish colleague put into words what many of these people feel: "When we're in Germany we're homesick for Turkey. And when we're in Turkey we're homesick for Germany." The word she used was actually "homesick."

The Germans in Hüttenheim are also beginning to think. Many will feel the pinch of 4,000 people leaving within four weeks: The Turkish doctor will feel it. So will the service station, the pub and the grocer.

Landlords are already considering tearing down buildings because of the

Teachers and parents exchange addresses and we promise to visit Turkey. We worry about the uncertain future of

the children even though we have admit that their life in Germany w certainly have had its problems.

"Many people are fed up," say young Turk. He points to factory ich with their anti-Turkish graffiti and h endless unti-Turkish jokes told at vol

"Have you ever seen how a sake." reacts when faced with a big Tur family out shopping?" what was intended.

This is all part and parcel of light a city with more than 40,000 Turks 0 school has also had its share of ma eraffiti - and they aren't written children.

But there are also other expens School and block parties with shink bab and Turkish bread, sweets dringing with honey and girls in their colour harem trousers and waistcoats.

Or take a day last summer, a Sun The backyards of the "Turkish block": Hüttenheim rang with the noise playing children. The garbage cam not overflowing. Women crouched on a ground, knitting, crocheting and goung ing. Laundry fluttered from end to ed and sheepskins hung out of open with dows. In the midst of the playing di dren a group of men played cards.

"Ögretmen, ögretmen!" (teache, ta cher) the children called to me, grabbig my hand and dragging me to the

I admired their handiwork and much sign language and the few work we knew of each other's language w managed a little chat. I had a feeling! being for away in some holiday spot

Only a few blocks further along that was a small whitewashed Germanhox the lawn and hedge manicured, flow in orderly ranks, a small Geman # pedalled her tricycle back and foth-Hannelore Schule

(Die Zeit, 10 February

echnologies of the future. But there are clear indications that Germany is about to narrow the gap or

and industrial robots speak for them-

many's competitiveness.

One of the most remarkable examples here is the renaissance of the textile industry. It was pronounced dead years ago but has risen from the ashes to become an export hit.

y which was said to have no future in

country as highly developed and Aexport-dependent as West Germany must maintain its international competi-

So any drop, or suggestion of a drop competitiveness triggers an alarm. There is a rush to set things right.

No. 1122 - 26 February 1984

If the alarm bells are sounded too loud the effect could be the opposite of

The nation's industrial reputation could become tarnished.

The technology discussion since the beginning of the 1980s is a prime examle of how not to conduct such a discus-

Some people have been sometimes hysterical in forecasting a regression to a technological Stone Age when what is needed is detached diagnosis and thera-

Those who say that dramatising is necessary to shake people up are wrong. They underestimate the suggestive power of such dramatisation, and they overlook the fact that, sooner or later, people will believe words rather than

Recent American commentaries show low far this process has progressed both at home and abroad.

A prominent NBC commentator was not contradicted when he claimed that Germany had fallen far behind in the technological ruce of the 21st century and that its industry was reeling.

An equally prominent commentator of the New York Times wrote that Germany was suffering from acute intellectual anaemia and entrepreneurial timidi-

No serious observer of conditions in Germany will say that all is well with our economic dynamism and innova-

It is also undisputed that Germany's science and industry have fallen considenably behind in some not all

eren overtake in some areas.

Technological successes in such fields a electronic data processing, videotext

Ability to improve conventional products and market them is as important as progress in some technologies of the fature when it comes to assessing Ger-

Thanks to the most up-to-date technologies and processes, a branch of indus**BUSINESS**

Technology in 21st century: Germany catches the boat

The writer, Meinhard Miegel, is head of the Institute for Economic and Social Policy, Bonn. He wrote this article for Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt.

modern industrialised countries is booming once again.

Naturally, the production of motor vehicles, electrical goods, precision mechanics, optical instruments, machine tools, chemicals and pharmaceuticals and, lately, aircraft and even weapons is much more important in terms of volume. It is also undisputed that Germany holds unchallenged top places in

The continuously rising export quota since the beginning of the 1980s is a sound indicator of the competitiveness of these products.

The fact is that the German export industry has been so successful as to irritate the USA, Japan and most West European countries.

Americans therefore often accuse the Japanese and the West Europeans, primarily the Germans, of letting America

bear the burden of basic research. They are said to harvest where they did not sow by using latest US technologies to further develop or improve their own conventional products.

The accusation is not quite unfounded. There is no disputing the fact that the Japanese and in some instances the Germans are in a better position to use conventional and modern technologies, us in the case of computer-controlled internal combustion engines.

While the Americans have dropped to a relatively low level in the further development of such conventional products, the Japanese and the Germans are making good money with them world-wide.

In the field of applied technology, the Americans have at least as much catching up to do as do the Europeans in some fields of basic research.

In addition, the planning of complex systems that include recycling and environmental aspects has become a forte of European and, above all, German tech-

In any event, there is an increasing

demand for German goods when it comes to erecting complete industrial plants, communications networks, nuclear power stations and high tension electrical installations.

This is not surprising when seen in the light of Europe's cultural and economic background.

The Europeans, especially those in particularly densely populated areas, have been forced for centuries to preserve resources and to operate within complex systems in the broadest sense.

Since this ability will gain in importance, the number of decisive impulses from Europe is bound to grow.

The USA exemplifies the speed at which trends can change. In the late 1970s, many experts held

that America had missed the technological boat. Now, it is hailed as the spearhead of technological progress.

It took the Americans no time at all to prove their technological prowess.

But this applies only to certain kinds of technology. In other fields that require a more integrated and complex technology, the Europeans in general and the Germans in particular could easily repeat the American feat.

Conditions for this are not bad. In any event, fears that Germany has lost the technology race for the 21st century are unfounded. Meinhard Miegel

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt. 10 February 1984)

The inscription Made In Germany ance indicated quality. Not so much

Germany is being outpaced in several fields of modern technology, mostly by the Americans and the Japanese.

Some experts now even say that Germany actually depends on imports of high-tech. This is fodder for the pessimists who visualise new economic crises if the country misses the boat in such fields as micro-electronics, telecommunications and biotechnology.

But giving in to this sort of pessimism ignoring the realities of the situation.

It is true that some industries need to improve their high-tech performance, But the success of exports last year shows that Germany is still competitive.

It is true that the high rate of the dollar helped in some areas, but that is only a partial explanation.

But the pessimistic warnings are justified in the sense that Germany must face up to the technological challenge if it is to remain competitive. And in certain areas, it does need to catch up.

Too much money is still being put into dying industries such as steel, coal and shipbuilding although everybody agrees that production costs are much From prototype to production 'too slowly'

cheaper abroad despite the subsidies. Subsidies are given because of the thousands of jobs at risk. But spending money here means that it can't be spent elsewhere in growth industries.

Instead of haggling over orders on shrinking markets, more use should be made of the existing innovative poten-

There is no shortage of engineers and research successes. In this field, Germany matches the USA and Japan.

But they are ahead when in applying these technologies to production processes and products that will sell on international markets.

In other words, Germany takes too long to develop a prototype into an assembly line product.

But Germany seems to be on the right track. Word has got around that the secret of America's high-tech success is

the intensive interplay of industry and

This shortens the time lag between the development and the application of new technologies.

It is common practice for American scientists to go from research laboratories to industry. Theory is thus constantly being tested in practice.

There is yet another difference: there is a widespread fear, often due to ignorance, of new technologies in Germany. The Americans, on the other hand, handle them as an everyday aid at work.

Small wonder then that the American example is finding imitators in Germany. Now, every German state wants to have its own Silicon Valley.

These attempts to close the technology gap are praiseworthy provided we emember that the mere copying of American models is of no use.

Silicon Valley did not happen over-

It will take time before Germany can reap what is being sowed. But the very fact that weak points have been located and a new course charted boils down to

> Carola Böse-Fischer sche Allgemeine, 8 February 1984)

range of arms control and arms limita- medium-range missile talks. tion," he said.

He criticised the Europeans for not doing enough to defend themselves. Further increases in the US contribution to Nato defences would only be possible "if efforts can be seen to be coming from both sides."

Edward Rowny, the chief US delegate at the Start talks in Geneva, sounded an optimistic note on the continuation of missile talks with the Russians. The Bonn government's disarmament

delegate, Friedrich Ruth, saw the Soviet

return to the Vienna troop cut talks on

16 March as a further sign that Moscow

would be returning to both Start and the

give in to resignation and withdraw."

Herr Worner said the West's strategic reliance on early use of nuclear weapons must be reduced as far as possible. The use of modern technologies offered a particularly realistic prospect of heightening the conventional combat strength of Western armed forces more effectively (including cost-effectiveness).

The Bonn government saw no alternative to the flexible response strategy. An end to the conventional imbalance in Europe was called for; it was the real danger that faced Western Europe.

dpa largest foreign semale group, followed (Nordwest Zeitung, 13 Pebruary 1984)

General-Anzeiger

And, says a study by Cologne Univerture permits them - often fails because sity's Institute for Social Psychology, the of both language problems and foreign foreign woman's immediate family is a women whose life is entirely centred on

Foreign women worst hit by

isolation, says report

the husband the report says. The report, released by North Rhine-An added strain is caused by the ex-Westphalia's Social Affairs Minister, cessive expectations their families pin on their stay in Germany.

Friedhelm Farthmann, says Turkish women are worst hit by the isolation in The cost of living is high and eats up most of the husband's pay. Savings for a The confrontation with strange values future in the home country mostly fail can make them so insecure that "they short of target.

Farthmann: "The people know what Contacts with Germans - in the rare their earnings are but they underestimate their spending." Working women have to cope with

the heavy dual burden of a job running the entire household unuided. The children of foreigners often make their mothers feel inferior: "Their better knowledge of German and higher education make many children look down on their often uneducated mothers. The children feel superior and frequently be-

come overbearing." About 1.4 million (30 per cent) of Germany's 4.5 million foreigners live in North Rhine-Westphalia, the nation's most populous and industrialised state; 45 per cent of them (573,400) are The 136,000 Turkish women are the

by Yugoslavs and Greeks.

A study by the Friedrich Eben dation, also commissioned by Facmann, shows that it is above all Tub men who are against their women is

According to this study, 72 per of North Rhine-Westphalia's 33,600 0 women have jobs, compared with a than 61 per cent of Turkish women.

Foreign women hesitate to take vantage of the many opportuniti join conversation groups, courses other recreational activities offer the municipalities and private organ-

Most who do seize this cha overcome their isolation have fired! Germany for more than five years are as Farthmann put it, "rather

gressive." The Cologne Institute estimate number of women who take part these activities at 17,000 (only the cent of the 573,400 foreign won

North Rhine-Westphalia). Even so, Farthmann spoke of an a ouraging trend" in view of the facts two-thirds of the interested women Turkish. Sewing courses are the most popular

of the 725 courses reviewed by the logne team. They account for 25 per of the participants. Farthmann said it was a "gnown is understanding" to assume that financial incentives for repatriation vided by the Bonn government

even begin to solve the foreignes He said that only 30,000 of million foreigners in Germany well gible and that only 3,200 application had been approved so far.

(General-Anzeiger Ronn, 2 Fehnil

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BUSINESS

Sixth generation of Ibachs takes pianos out to the world

Once a year, Christian Ibach, 44, heads west to sell pianos. His fourweek trip usually takes him to Britain and from there to the USA, New Zealand, Australia, Japan, Korea, Thailand and Singapore.

A medium-sized company like the Ibach factory in Schweim needs such personal contacts with the customers to sell its product. What matters is to make the customer understand that what he gets for his money is a top quality in-

Christian Ihach, who heads the company together with his brother Rolf, 42, - they are the sixth generation of Ibach piano makers - told Handelsblatt that his company does not attempt to sell through price concessions. Nor does he let dealers have his instruments on a sale or return basis.

Competition is stiff, and only top quality offers a chance of survival. As an Ibach brochure puts it: "Quality is the result of experience and craftsmanship, science and technology.

Christian Ibach has plenty of experience - not only in foreign sales the spent years in South Africa) but also in manufacturing and retailing. The company also has its own music shops.

Sales promotion includes inviting dealers to South Africa to inspect the Piano Manufacturers of South Africa. Pty. Ltd., Wellington, Cape Province, which

111



used to be a 50 per cent Ibach subsidia-

The company's Wuppertal music shop handles imports - and not only from South Africa. But these imported pianos are not sold under the Ibach name.

Unlike the South African instruments, those imported from South Korea are made without the benefit of Ibach's

Both the Wuppertal music shop and the company as a whole are described by Christian Ibach as "rather success-

But success does not come of its own accord. It calls for ever new ideas and flexibility.

South Korean pianos are cheap, cost-

ing between DM4,800 and DM5,500.

Ibach now contemplates having his instruments for the East Asian markets made under licence in South Korea under the very nose of the Japanese.

Only a couple of years ago, all was well with Germany's piano industry, he

Between 1975 and 1981, output and sales rose by 20 per cent.

But piano buyers - mostly middle class people - have become thriftier and it has become hard to make them spend between DM9,000 and DM12,000 for a good instrument. Ibach attributes this to the advent of video.

The high cost of a top rate German instrument gave foreign suppliers a chance to gain a foothold on the German market. The cheap products come from Japan, Korea and Finland, East German bianos sold under the label "German quality product" can be had for a little as DM3,000.

When the West German instrument makers charged their GDR counterparts with dumping, the East Germans promised to mend their ways.

A sweeter note than last year

chestra electronics and electronic keyboard instruments. Music publishers and makers of wind instruments also did

There were 48,000 visitors, 20 per cent more than last year.

But Christian Ibach doubts that the East German exporters will stick to fire competition rules.

The GDR sold 3,469 pianos in West Germany in 1982 compared with 23% the year before. A total of 27,000 pians were sold in West Germany in 1981. down from 34,000 a year earlier.

Christian warns against buying se cond hand pianos imported from ki

These instruments, mostly about 60 But they are totally worthless because Volkswagen in Japan. they can no longer be tuned. Says had: They are fit only for the scrap heap."

Despite the decline in the past couple of years, Ibuch is cautiously optimise about the future of Germany's pianon In details that extend as far as the in-

cent at the beginning of the year, be Germany. year, there was no scope for price in

Christian now wants to devote himself problems with foreign languages and anobe given a Japanese look. mentalities; he knows his customes a well as he knows his competitors: ad he is well aware that "the market han be captured anew day after day."

His sights are now set on the difficult American market. "We want to plugth hole made in 1982 /3 by the drop in sks Volkswagen steadfastly resisted at-(down 38 per cent)."

makers who produce some 170,000 spenhous lamps and switches. struments a year. The world outputies | Even such minor changes were veto-

A comparison: Some 180,000 pizner many. Present sales are 27,000.

Decline in 1920s

The big decline in the German pin of Germany, industry started in the late 1920s and Noone is saying how narrow Nissan there are said to have been some low have kept profit margins. Harry Bausch, manufacturers. They have dwindled a ples director of VW Asia Ltd, set up in about a dozen.

Only those managed to survive si rationalised their production in time.

It was not until the beginning of 1950s that Adolf Ibach (today chains of the advisory board of Rud. Bud Sohn Pianofortefabrik GmbH) resum production. World War II had destroy the old factory down to the bare walk

In 1983 sales stood at about DNR

Exports accounted for 46 per with a steep rise in sales to non-Em pean countries.

The company's work force of makes five uprights and 1.2 grants

Skilled workers are still hard to get a tuner and voicer.

The company was founded in 1794 Johannes Adolph Ibach under the ge of Adolph Ibach & Sohn. Today ranks among the few piano mater world repute.

The company history is essenti history of modern plano making.

"What we do today is assemble production with lots of individual says Christian Ibach.

(Handelsblatt, 3 Februst)

No. 1122 - 26 February 1984

Volkswagens roll off the Nissan assembly line

Tine Wolfsburg engineers have spent Nover two years helping Nissan to years old, sell for DM2,500 to DM3,00 prepare for the manufacture of the first

At present only 80 to 100 a day run of the same assembly line as the Nissan Sunny at the company's modern Zama

mior fittings the Japanese Santanas are His prices were raised 3.5 to 4 pt the spitting image of the model made in

Views differed for a while in Wolfsburg and Tokyo on whether the Santaas manufactured under licence were to more to the foreign business. He has to kearbon copies of the German Santana

The differences of opinion were one reson why the first VW made in Japan us unveiled four months behind schedule by the second-largest Japanese car

to France (down 45 per cent) and luly lampts by the Japanese to cater for Jamise motorists' keen interest in a The USA has about ten to 15 pint dabboard bristling with impressive but

timated at 850,000, Japan account for the Santanas made in Jupan were not 300,000, Korea for 130,000 and Europ Joing to have dushboards that resem-Med airliner cock pits

YW were determined not to let the year were sold in pre-World Warl Ger lago be diluted by product modificaions. They also supplied Nissan's admising managers with a powerful sales sogan: German Quality with the Boumet of the Romantic Road.

> The Romantic Road, or route, is a buist trail round picture-postcard areas

lakyo last year, feels retail prices are in keping with the market.

He reckons the Santana stands a fair

chance of making an impact in a part of the market with "volume sales."

The de luxe versions of comparable Japanese models that sell well now cost the equivalent of between DM 20,000 and DM 27,000, Nissan have deliberately kept within

this range. The 10 Santana versions, starting with the 1.8-litre Santana Li, which comes with air conditioning and radio as standard fittings, sell for between DM 23,000 and DM 29,000.

Longer runs and the projected reduction in the percentage of German-made parts (currently about 30 per cent, including engine, gearbox and steering) could cut costs further.

VW-Audi still account for the lion's share, roughly 40 per cent, of the modest and of late declining market for imported cars in Japan. Last year only 35,000 imported cars

were sold. But BMW Japan Corp., are growing faster, with a growth rate last year of 20 per cent.

In 1978 Volkswagen sold 20,000 private cars in Japan via their sole importer Where Volkswagens are built Argentina (

Yanase. Last year the figure was down 10 13,000.

The Santana, profits from the sales of which will largely go to Nissan, will, it is hoped, send sales figures up again and boost sales of VW models imported from Germany.

Nissan expect a twofold benefit from the joint project: a sales boost and addition to their domestic range, and a quality boost plus access to German know-

Nissan president Takashi Ishihara has told the Press that after having lost

ground to Toyota again last year (Nissan now only account for 28 per cent of domestic car sales) the company hopes the Santana will be a promising addition to the Nissan range.

Nissan are also keen to develop and improve quality and show ready interest in Volkswagen know-how.

The Santana, for instance, is the first car made in Japan with a plastic fuel tank - an idea on which Nissan and other manufacturers have been working dnu/vwd

(Mannheimer Morgen, 8 February 1984)

VW in huge vans-for-engines deal with East Berlin

Jolkswagen have agreed with the GDR to supply VW vans and other vehicles to East Germany in return for VW engines manufactured under licence on an assembly line supplied by the West German company.

If the agreement goes ahead as planned it will be the second major deal between Volkswagen and the GDR. In 1977 10,000 VW Rabbits were sold to East Germany.

The contract as envisaged will be

worth about DM600m. If it is signed this summer a first instalment of 2,000 VW vans could be shipped to the GDR later

It would be followed by shipments of 2,300 Volkswagen transporters a year from 1988 to 1993, or nearly 14,000

Last year VW boosted transporter sales in the Federal Republic from 55,700 to 69,200, an increase of 24 per cent after a particularly poor 1982.

The GDR contract would definitely improve output at the Hanover works where VW vans are manufactured. Jobs have been axed there for years, and workers have repeatedly been put on short shifts.

In return the GDR is to supply 100,000 VW engines (engines only, with no extras such as radiator, starter, dynamo and so on).

They will be manufactured on an assembly line that is to be dismuntled in Hanover and re-erected somewhere in

As the assembly line's capacity is well rency. over 100,000 a year the GDR will be able to manufacture 1.05-litre and 55hp 1.3-litre VW engines (the engine of the basic Polo version and an optional Polo and Rabbit engine respectively) for its

Experts feel these engines could at best be put under the bonnet of the Wartburg, but not under that of the Trabant, which currently houses a 26hp two-stroke engine.

The Trabant would have an engine far too powerful for its body if it were to be fitted out with VW engines manufactured under licence.

If the GDR were to have any inten-... tion of exporting GDR-made VW engines or cars fitted out with VW engines it

would have to conclude a more farreaching licence agreement.

There is also a Comecon agreement on the division of labour in the motor industry the exact details of which are not known in the West, But it is reasonable to assume that the GDR cannot go ahead and manufacture a new range of private cars without first coming to terms with its Comecon partners.

Volkswagen have been assured that the Bonn government will stand surety in respect of the engine works that is to be shipped to the GDR.

A spokesman for the company has said he sees no detrimental effect of the contract on the job situation at VW.

There might merely be a slight improvement in capacity utilisation at Volkswagen's Salzgitter works. Would VW's West German suppliers be affected in any way? That, he said,

could only be judged once details of the contract were available. A number of suppliers are worried that their business with Volkswagen will be hit by the deal with the GDR. Fears of this kind have been voiced by the

foundry industry, for instance. Otherwise VW's business with the GDR has not been too exciting in recent years, which is hardly surprising given how short East Berlin is of hard cur-

Volkswagen's last major deal with the East Germans was in 1977 when 10,000 VW Rabbits were supplied and sold in a matter of days at 10,000 GDR marks each. .

The GDR sold them on the basis of a nominal exchange rate of par (for optical and ideological reasons), although in terms of purchasing power a Western deutschemark ought to have been worth at least three GDR marks.

Rabbit owners in the GDR say the car has given sterling service, which is probably one of the reasons why the GDR decided in favour of doing business with Volkswagen again rather than foreign bidders such as Renault and Mazda.

(Handelsblatt, 10 February 1984)

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

s and lightes for every country in the world form a preface to the

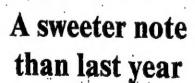
tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport. The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in

> commerce, industry and the travel trade. Four volumes are available:

North and South America. 172 pp., DM 22.801 Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80; Africa, 130 pp., DM 19.80; Europe/USSR, 240 pp., DM 24.80



F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wiesbaden 1



Muscial Instruments Fair earlier this year were satisfied - particularly

foreign instrument makers. The general feeling was that it was an improvement on last year.

Demand was particularly good for or-

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 February 1984)



w pint-sized model unveiled

WW YW compact runabout, here unveiled in prototype at the Volkswagen re-At the Frankfurt Musical Instrumental Centre in Wolfsburg, Is only 3.13 metres (10ft 3in) long. The Student is 62cm, Fair (the world's biggest) carlier in Wolfsburg, shorter than the Polo, it is a two-door model with two make-Fair (the world's biggest) carlled were 20 inches, shorter than the Polo. It is a two-door model with two makemouth, lbach came up with a new reliable at the rear that can be separately reclined to increase luggage space, of stall to make it easier for policies targets are high performance, low consumption and low-cost manufacture, customers to judge the sound of the blodel was available in prototype in spring 1982 but not shown at last year's struments.

Günter Ringis Counter Ringis Struments.

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 4 February 1984/Photo: Volkswagenwerk)

LITERATURE/PHILOSOPHY

The world was already under the

spell of Immanuel Kant when Frie-

dich Daniel Ernst Schleiermacher be-

an his writing career in the late 18th

entury. Kant had effectively attacked

chleiermacher's works were an attack

o the trends triggered by Kant.

hleiermacher, who died 150 years ago,

m 12 February 1834, wanted, as Nietz-

To counter the "Kantian irritation,"

had to address the "victims of Kant's

ation of religion and theology."

mes, the educated class."

on, outrage and freedom.

Continued from page 10

Shortly before his death he finished

In honour of his birth centenary a col-

kaion of Beckmann's 1920s work is on

sow in Frankfurt. The catalogue con-

Horst Hartmann

(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 11 February 1984)

grentional metaphysics.

Schleiermacher's mission: to

show up the cant in Kant

THE ARTS

Max Beckmann's demons on a metaphysical battlefield

A expressionism at an early stage in their painting careers. They were Oskar Kokoschka, Carl Hofer and Max Beck-

Kokoschka returned to the techniques of late impressionism. Hofer and Beckmann were realists who developed in the direction of Neue Sachlichkeit.

Hofer preferred harmonious, melancholic moods. Beckmann, whose birth centenary year it is, constantly dealt with the demons of what he felt was a relentless, self-destructive world.

The more he sought "to capture the likeness of the unspeakable things of life" the more keenly he felt a sense of shock about life and the more determined he was to "confine, oppress and impose a stranglehold" on the "convulsive monster" of life.

For Max Beckmann the canvas was a metaphysical battlefield. This outlook was largely a result of his experiences in the First World War, in which he served in field ambulance units in East Prussia

He was born in Leipzig on 12 February 1884. His parents came from Lower Saxony. He went to art college in Weimar in 1899.

The Deutscher Künstlerbund accepted his Badende Männer am Meer (Men Bathing By the Sea), giving an unknown young artist an accolade.

He lived in Hermsdorf, Berlin, until the outbreak of the First World War. He began by arguably following in the footsteps of Lovis Corinth, but during the war he arrived at formal ideas of his

They included stereometric features and mask-like, punched-up figures.

Under the impression of senseless mass death in action Beckmann lost his naive belief in the harmony of creation.

Three loners parted company with He was discharged in 1915 after a nervous breakdown.

He then went to Frankfurt, where he taught painting at the municipal art college from 1925 to 1932.

Hounded from his job by the Nazis, he emigrated to Amsterdam in 1937, where he used an old tobacco warehouse as a studio.

In 1947 he accepted a job as a university professor in St Louis. A year later he decided to stay in America for good. When he died, on 27 December 1950,

e was working as a teacher at the Brooklyn Art School in New York. He regarded Grünewald, Brueghel and van Gogh as his antecedents because they had felt reality to be as in-

exorable and chaotic as he had. His attempts to capture things, to change proportions, his stark exaggeration of forms, surfaces and lines served the purpose of revealing the background

of human tragedy. He abhorred sentimentality of any kind. Initially he felt form was more important than colour, but he attached increasing importance to colour as a means of emphasising the plasticity and rounded nature of what he depicted.

That accounts for the change in his

andinsky is represented by a blue

horseman at the Cologne exhibition

of turn-of-the-century Russian painting

It may be a knight fighting a dragon,

robably St George; and as it is dated

backward-looking,

quasi-romantic, fai-

of Malevich. It is on

view at the exhibi-

tion of Masterpieces

from the End of the

19th Century to the

grad. The exhibition

volution. The cata-

logue is compiled by

Soviet experts and

contains a detailed

calendar of the

years 1897 to 1917

with 'a detailed

Beginning of the

1915 it came much later than the famous

in the Josef Haubrich Gallery.

Munich Blauer Reiter.

using pure colours, combining hot and cold colours and stressing light and shade by means of brighter colour. In his early work Beckmann had fore-

colour preferences

days onward, heigh-

tening contrast by

seen coming catastrophes. His urban landscapes in the 1920s with their empty rows of houses and threatening walls anticipated changes and the disastrous air raids of the Second World War. Beckmann depicted victims and hangmen, suffering. tired and blind people, rampant, animal figures and butchers of men who eagerly went

handwork. In nudes canvas. he preferred powerful, Rubens-like forms expressing strength, energy and

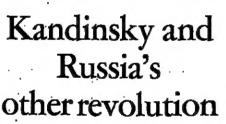
Conflict with his environment is strikingly shown in his many self-portraits as a clown or with a saxophone, in a dinner jacket or overcoat or, as in his later work, hidden by shadows.

about their gory Max Beckmann's 'Selbstblidnis mit Sektglas' (1919), olis He portrayed himself as vigilant, with out illusions and even brutal, a dela the conflict of conformation, oppres-

> High points of his work included it is Argonauts, a strange transformation new-look triptyches, which were a and recreation of the Ancient World painted to commission. They depict agamaterial in a timeless world.

rebel against failed creation.

Continued on page 11



But it is a very welcome exhibit at the Cologne show, giving a measure of meaning and significance to the exhibi-

> Malevich's objectless world of supremato Russia. It is a tism, of which he exhibited paintings as early as in 1915, and none of Rodchenko. Tatlin, like Malevich, Popova and ry-tale painting harothers, is represented by early work inking back to a

period in his work ne might have been felt to have surpassed. A similar phenomenon can be observed in the work

of Russian Painting with literature and music.

from the Tretyakov too?

Gallery in Moscow Museum in Leninconsists of 74 paintings from a revolutlonary period prior to the Russian Re-

What was produced in the two decades at the turn of the century by means of mutual penetration and fertilisation of the Russian heritage and Western influenced can without question be set alongside Russian literature.

The representational arts were in any stage and, especially, ballet.

Painters like Zerov, Vrubel, Malyavin. Archipov and Korovin rank alongside (Photo: Rheinisches Bildarchiv) hibitions, groups, Slevogt, Liebermann and Sisley. Kuz-

come from the school of Matisse.

Alexandra Exter and Lyubov Popes seculation about the origins of the Lentulov, Altman and others testify raid, the transmigration of souls and fully-fledged cubism. Natalia Good wirth. advanced futurists.

achievement. The cubo-futurist phodescribed the movement of the soul tings of Malevich make one work the death in the universe. whether he may temporarily have influenced by Leger (or vice-versa)

Most of the artists on show (and are only represented by example their early work) can be pigeonhol more than one school of art.

bis to constructivism in Western Em

In Moscow and St Petersburg, " Paris, there was a lively coexistence terchange and succession of comand counter-currents, experiments theories that in many cases cha eclecticism to the status of style.

tisfied with what we call style now

lived on until the mid-20th century don't know what became of m Larionov.

paint in the Soviet Union and wh

Others were seen again not loss month, had not a shred of tolerance in the collection of Soviet ambase in it came to literary quotations and Semyonov, which was also exhibited the German language, its richness They included Robert Falk, Less it is elegance, was something of a and Malevich, who reverted to object for him.

They which, it turned out, was to preceding the German vocabulary, and his throughout his life.

Eo Plum this became a permanent companion

mained faithful to the style of this work, its ideas and its tone: While the line of argument was in keeping with the philosophy of the time and its striving to probe the depths, the tone was that of a

This is clearly evidenced in the title of

Although his views changed and ex-

panded in many ways, he always re-

his first major work "On Religion:

Speeches to its Cultured Despisers"

the put it, to "work towards the preserpreacher and, at times, accuser. As opposed to the German Idealism Born in 1768, the son of a Silesian which knew no worse sin that to lag beourt preacher, Schleiermacher soon behind Kant, Schleichermacher tried to gather the fragmented bits of traditional ame aware of the spiritual milieu that philosophy and put them together again.

He refused to accept the drifting apart of religion, art and science.

In his "Speeches on Religion" he wrote: "Therefore you will find those who have knowledge to be pious as well. And when you come across science without religion you can be certain that it is grafted or acquired; or else it is degenerate or perhaps the kind of empty pretence that is no knowledge but serves only personal needs."

Taking the future course of philosophy as a yardstick, Schleichermacher's restoration drive was a failure.

Not so his work as a theologian where he had great influence, primarily on Pro-

Even though he said "the Church is a prison every truly educated person must fight against," his "Theological Encyclopaedia" (1811) and "The Christian Faith" (1822) are still read and discussed in Protestant Church circles.

In 1810, he became the first dean of the theological faculty of the newly established Berlin University.

The metaphysicist Schleiermacher is



Friedrich Schleiermacher... preacher and accuser unforgotten both in theological circles

and among philosphers. His Plato translation remains one of his lasting works. And even the classical scholar Nietzsche — a dyed-in-the-wool Schleiermacher foe - used them,

These translations that were made under the influence of Schlegel greatly facilitated and promoted interest in Plato's work among German speakers without a classical education.

In the last years of his life, Schleiermacher increasingly devoted himself to text interpretations and hermeneutics, the study of the methodological principles of interpretation and explanation.

In fact, his differentiation between the comparative and divinatory methods made him the virtual father of hermeneutics.

For Schleiermacher, the comparative method was based on formal comparisons of various authors while he interpreted divinatory as the "divined" uniqueness of a work.

Wilhelm Dilthey (and later Gadamer) adopted and perfected his method, fascinated by his intention to "understand an author better than he could understand himself."

Bernd Kissling (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 11 February 1984)

The late Manès Sperber, an irksome moralist

Manès Sperber died in Paris earlier this month of a severe heart disease that prevented him from personally accepting the Peace Prize of the German Book Trade last October.

His address at the award ceremony in Frankfurt's St Paul's Church, read by the French publicist Alfred Grosser, once more presented him as a brilliantly analysing chronicler of our era and an irksome moralist out of deep humanity.

All his literary works have autobiographic traits and, like his own life, they exemplify the trials and tribulations of intellectuals in this century.

The son of an Austrian rabbi was only ten when he first became a refugee. The Nazis deported him in 1933. He reached his Paris destination via Switzerland and Yugosłavia, a man whose passport was French but whose home was in the German language.

Hermann Kesten said about the novelist and essayist: "No German writer of our century has more aptly described political destinies."

Manès Sperber remained sensitive to ideological involvement and errors throughout his life.

His own experience was that of an idealistic pacifist and Marxist who broke with Communism during the Stalinist show trials to become the "political conscience" of coming generations.

Europe can save itself if it remains faithful to itself, he said.

The fact that he gave intensive peace research priority over anti-nuclear protests met with resentment after his address read at the award ceremony.

The third volume of Manes Sperber's autobiography is entitled Bis man mir Scherben auf die Augen legt (Until they put Pennies on my Eyes). We should pick up the pennies and

read what's underneath.

(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 7 February 1984)



His father was a career non-commissioned army officer. His family went out

dents in Germany.

of its way to enable their ambitious son to study philology and archaeology. Georg was 23 when he earned his doctorate at Erlangen University with a dis-

Büchmann's rapport with language at

sertation of "The Characteristic Differences between the German and Slavic Languages." His love for language research was intensified through his work in Warsaw

and Paris, first as a part-time and later full-time teacher. It was in Paris that he was inspired to write the book that became his life's work and soon earned him international

fame. France and Britain, where elegant and polished conversation was already essential among the upper classes, already had their collections of literary quota-

Büchmann became an admirer of He-

gel's dialectics and art of debate, while he was at university. It was almost inevitable that, while

school, his erudition and his quick wit teaching at a Brandenburg secondary school and later at a vocational school in Berlin, Büchmann should have devoted himself to exact translations of quotations from foreign literature and research into the origins of German pro-

> He went about his work with scientific accuracy and became a member of the prestigious Berlin Society for the Study years earlier. of Modern Languages and Literature.

After almost 20 years of research, he published a 220-page volume with 750 interpretations of quotations and proverbs in 1863.

He himself referred to the work as "winged words," meaning words that come easily and and have an instant impact on the listener.

The book was an instant best-seller with ever new revised editions. Eventually, it became a must for every middle class home.

Büchmann's name soon became a household word for German literary quotations. Many tried to imitate him.

Towards the end of his life, he had collected and interpreted 2,260 "winged

His work was translated into most European languages. But the literary fame never went to his head. He remained a teacher at the vocational school even after being awarded, at age 50, the title professor, a rare distinction in those

The King of Prussia paid tribute to him by decorating him with the Order of the Red Eagle, the classical Prussian award for highly meritorious civil ser-

A severe accident in 1877 made him an invalid, but he continued his work with a collection of fairytales he had begun

The small volume, Märchenbronnen, was much hailed at the time though he never had the ambition to match the Grimm Brothers or the Swabian writer and poet Wilhelm Hauff.

When his physical strength waned and he found himself unable to continue his work, he became despondent.

Georg Büchmann died a month after his 62nd birthday. Obituaries praised him as the man who had laid a cornerstone for national education.

> (Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt 12 February 1984)



Lev Bakst's 'Evening Meal' (1902) on show in a turn-of-the- : chronicle of all century collection of Russian paintings in Cologne.

artistic activity, ex-

other revolution

periodicals and spokesmen for the various and interlinked artistic sectors.

But it makes no mention of Kasimir

fluenced by cubism and other isms. The Russian art revolution preceded the October Revolution by several years. It may only have survived it by a short period but it has long held a firm place in art history and it is not an unimpor-

At the opening of the Cologne exhibition, impressive as it is, there were justified complaints about the neglect of Russian art in Germany in comparison

Pushkin, Dostoyevsky and Turgeniev are as well-known as Tschaikovsky or 20th. All are on loan Stravinsky. Why not Russian painters

> Kandinsky and Malevich expressly emphasised the Russian aspect of their discovery and were convinced that abstract expressionism and geometrical abstraction had intellectual roots in old

case closely interlinked with music, the

bins informative articles about his intelnetsoy, Mashkoy, Falk or Kuprin He was influenced by Tuoism with its

rova for a while competed with the are the was influenced by Schopenhauer's ties on the influence of instinct and Larionov's rayonism is an out of Hisfavourite writer was Joan Paul,

The exhibition outlines a Russia tinged development extending from?

A truly dynamic personality. Burlyuk said (and he could fairly to have been one himself), cannot

Many artists whose work is on them, excepting only those who relia to the West such as Kandinsky, Chi Goncharova and her husband, All

We have no idea what they went they were allowed to do so. Some hastardised or misquoted proverb Altman and Tatlin, were activists would send Georg Büchmann into a the Revolution, but that may not the

^{tog} Büchmann . . . a household name

Mchmann, who died 100 years ago

tions and proverbs.

Georg Büchmann: winged words, proverbs and quotes for generations of secondary school stu-

for more than 100 years.

On the other side is the chemical in-

also stable in sour foods, including soft

But sweeteners are expensive: 300

drinks. This makes for a long shelf life.

Canderel tablets cost just under DM10,

compared with DM2.50 for saccharin

and DM6 for cyclamate or a blend of

Market researchers estimate that some

For the German sugar industry this

means that two-thirds of the population

Though direct per capita sugar con-

Statistically, the Germans have stuck

ten million Germans are regular users of

the two substances.

nave remained faithful.

The water heated to 80°C in cooling the contents of the hop copper is no longer simply poured away either, wasting so much energy.

Many breweries now recycle it to heat the wort in the first place, thereby cutting costs.

Even the chemical industry has gone in for unaccustomed virtue, using the chlorinated by-products usually left over after plastic production processes as a raw material to manufacture hydrochloric acid, for instance.

Before these left-overs were recycled they used to be taken out to sea and pumped, say, into the North Sea as the most convenient means of disposal.

Yet chemicals manufacturers not long ago faced seemingly insuperable problems. If they were less than extremely careful in how they disposed of what was dismissed as waste they risked contaminating the woodland, soil and coun-

But if they disposed of waste in the approved manner the cost was so high that they were up against it financially. It was hard to say what the best course

New processes have solved many problems faced by both manufacturers THE ENVIRONMENT

Industrial conservation: a lesson from Japan

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

and ecologists, and recycling has a twofold advantage.

There are no waste problems; waste is reused. What is more, recycling has proved so successful that the cost of investing in new technologies is fast re-

So it isn't an invariable rule that environmentally sound production processes must lead to higher retail prices. The opposite could well be true.

Cost estimates may still indicate in many cases that an ecological approach is more expensive, but that could well be due to the way in which environmental conservation is formulated in this coun-

Whenever a certain toxin is to be filtered out of some emission or other it is usually the industry which produces the offending substances that wields its know-how to lay down the extent to which limits are feasible.

The level of technological development is the yardstick of environmental

So the Chinese must fear that export licences for radioactive waste will not be issued for the time being despite declarations of intent.

The aim of storing capitalist waste to earn the foreign exchange needed to embark on socialist modernisation thus

there: on the junk heap of history.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 February 1984)

year but it has still to sign the non-pro-

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang gave an assurance during his visit to the United States that China would not help other but the NPT remains unsigned.

The project of China as a nuclear waste dump looks like ending right

conservation, and that has consequences. Instead of thinking in terms of new

prove improvements are impossible. It is, of course, a tempting approach, especially as it seems to work. When more can be gained by persuading the government to provide financial incentives in return for progress in environmental conservation why should manuufacturers to make cars that did a ahead themselves?

ideas industrialists rack their brains to

Local authorities and government agencies may allow themselves to be convinced that targets are impracticable or uneconomic, but not the competition.

That is why the Japanese, for insttance, are a step ahead of the Germans in many sectors, such as smoke gas desulphuration, whereas others run the risk of asphyxiating in their smog.

A number of German firms are running a serious risk of missing out on innovations that may result from environmental conservation measures.

But there is no reason for resignation. More and more companies are coming to appreciate the advantages of realigning production methods by being forced to take action on environmental

Companies shaken by structural crises are finding economically meaningful extra scope for activity as a result of the growing awareness of ecological re-

Higher fuel prices forced motor manufacturers to make cars that did a higher mileage to the gallon, thereby opening up new markets.

Change brought about by environmental considerations today could, in much the same way, well postpone the limits to growth.

There may be few signs of this happen-

ing as yet in practice, and peopleman rightly annoyed that this is the care that isn't to say that nothing is

The Environmental Protection L. cy, West Berlin, has shown that no second half of the 1970s about 3% new jobs were created in bids to E ecological targets.

Conversely, only about 70,000; were lost on environmental grown
such as jobs in factories that process
with producers of sugar substitutes

This job-creating process of Rent. Sugar beet has been gaining imporhas since gained further momes unce for farmers ever since the first suand it is nowhere near reaching itself prfactory went into operation in 1802.

Munich scientist Rainer Nolle) tastry, supported by doctors who warn only recently noted in a report that uninst excessive sugar consumption.
tually all industries use manufacture. Despite the feud, the past 40 years processes in which environmental or beshown that both can co-exist profisiderations arise.

This means that opportunities for The production of both sugar and sunovation exist nearly everywhere he proposed is government regulated. is no need for an artificial program in EEC has its sugar market reguladubbed Apollo, to tickle the postered and the substitute producers are invention of countless research size shiper to strict licensing provisions by tists.

Such incentives are not needed by a twould be idle to enter into a dispute the economic cycle back into is an which of the sweeteners is more na-Change is imminent in any case as an and To get the sugar out of a beet, the accounts no longer balance.

Manufacturers used only to have bear in mind internal expenses, such wages and materials. External expenses, such as the cost of breathing life he into forests depleted by nitrous and bear in to forests depleted by nitrous and bear in to luene. The process was pollution, were met by the taxpayer.

But times have changed now the discovered in 1879 by the US chemist mage can be quantified. Clean air as la Remsen and the Russian-born US to be available free of charge. The demist Constantin Falberg.

of pollution today can be assessed until about two years ago, succharin terms of either damage to property described in 1937, were betwo most important competitors of health hazards.

The cost can certainly no longer lags.

The market has now been joined by The principle of making the polled honew sweeteners: aspartame, development liable is sure to prevail, and by the American G.D. Searle Co., that alone will galvanise offendenic and account account and account account and account and account and account and account and account and account account account and account account account account a

The Japanese have shown us hour disparame is traded under the name make a virtue out of necessity. It was been while accountant is sold as a matter of hard work and ability as a matter of hard work and ability as a both were discovered by accident. But has Japan was first to face the partial har high taste quality and the fact that

Continued on page 13

other installations with a heavy of

of smoke.

Economic advantages in their control and from the fact that could only be gained, the argument and cyclamate have come ungoes, by delaying measures to come asspicion of causing cancer and

atmospheric pollution.

This is because existing legished hany event, Searle is planning to would need amending, and as compost sales in the US alone by 100 per nies are required to submit investor that year to an annual \$500m in 1986. plans by the end of June any discuss the bonanza will be at the expense of an amendment would only produce in which accounted for about firms to postpone any investment will in sales in its various forms in

committee, showing how imported feels the issue is as a political task to followed up independently and and and in a position to solve them

This point was made by the chamber.

This point was made by the chamber.

Of the sub-committee, Senator voltage a burden on the environment the chamber devised new techniques that

logical best as matter-of-course a logical best as matter-of-course as logical best as logical best as matter-of-course as logical best as logical be economic best.

New measures designed to more and wearing protective face masks imagination, environmental behavior the last pollution offender realises and investment must gradually take divantage of grasping the initiative That meant, first and foremost regulations are imposed from

nomic measures. ...

DIE WELT

and fruit juices along with the chocolate and sweets industry.

Sweeteners are also used in toothpastes, mouthwashes, cosmetics and even envelope gum.

Sweet and sour: two new artificial

sweeteners join fray against sugar

Searle researched and tested the product for 15 years at an estimated cost of tens of millions of dollars. Few other food additives are likely to

have undergone such thorough tests for effects on health. The industry is as frightened of any-

thing going wrong as is the consumer. Hoechst's test reports on possible health hazards fill more than 50 box files.

Carcinogen and other biological and toxicological tests alone cost Hoechst well over DM10m, according to Dr Lück, the head of its R & D Department in the food sector. The chemical synthesising process cost another DM10m to develop and the actual production facility is likely to cost hundreds of millions. And there is nothing unusual about this

Searle is spending \$100m for its production facility in Augusta, Ga., according to the company's vice president, Max Downham.

While Hoechst is still waiting for the green light from the government health authorities, Searle was given a limited licence to sell 7,000 kilos of aspartame in Germany by 31 January 1984. Britain licensed the sale last September.

The two protein components of aspartame, the amino acids phenylalanine and asparaginyl acid, can be found in the human metabolism and in many foodstuffs. In the sweetener they occur in the form of methyl ester.

The body metabolises the sweetener and turns it into methyl alcohol.

But if the daily intake does not exceed 40mg per kilo of body weight, there is no danger of methyl alcohol poisoning.

People who are put on a low phenylalanine diet for health reasons should avoid this type of sweetener or use it very sparingly. But this is a minor point because relatively few people are affec-

They are people with a rare genetic anomaly known as phenylketonuria. The statistical incidence is one in 10,000

Some four million people are said to suffer from the disorder in the USA. But the disease occurs only if both

parents have this genetic defect. The defect is easily diagnosed and tests are now routinely made with newborn babies.

But even if the disorder is not diagnosed until the child is two or three years old, it is easily controlled by a low phenylalanine diet.

German doctors and consumer associations are pressing for conspicuous warnings on Canderel packages or labels of soft drinks containing the substance. A mere note saying "contains phenylalanine" is not enough, they say.

Some American makers of diet food label their products more clearly; "Phenylketonurics: contains phenylalanine."

With a normal diet, the average daily phenylalanine intake ranges between 50mg and 200mg per kilo of body

40mg are therefore regarded as safe. Considering a sweetening power

consumer can "save" between 280g and 560g of sugar — a huge quantity unlikely to be consumed by anybody.

that can be saved by dieters or diabetics. An average person weighing 70 kilos may consume up to 630mg of Hoechst's acesulfam a day. This equals 70g to 100g of sugar, a quantity recommended by

comparison, 175mg of saccharin or 285mg of cyclamate have been ruled admissible for people of that weight.

two new sweeteners hope to replace saccharin and cyclamate.

biggest sugar buyer, sticks with local suboth these sweeteners have repeatedly gar. Only one of its 85 decanting plants come under fire as potentially carcinogenous in the past two decades. titutes on a minor scale.

unrealistically high doses, says Professor Dieter Schmähl, of the Heidelberg Cancer Research Institute.

saccharin and cyclamate, provided the intake does not exceed safety levels.

new sweeteners, Britain at the same time banned the sale of cyclamate. The reason given was the better taste quality of the new sweeteners that made cyclamate redundant.

Hoechst's accsulfum has tested out so without being metabolised.

Daily aspartame intakes of 20mg to

sumption went down from 16 kilos in about 180 to 200 times that of sugar, the 1952 to 10 kilos last year, the drop was more than made up for by the food industry. Overall sugar sales rose 20 per cent in these three decades. But this shows the amount of calories

to medical recommendations: households use slightly more than 28g a day, and even with sweetened foodstuffs the daily consumption is only 92g. Today's sugar consumption is therethe World Health Organisation. By

fore not the only thing to be blamed for civilisation diseases. The local sugar industry is more threatened by other factors, among them Naturally, the manufacturers of the ersatz sugar made from maize such as

Their drive benefits from the fact that

But the laboratory tests with rats used

His own tests have vindicated both

When provisionally licensing the two

well as to be certain to become formidable competition for the American product. It passes through the body

Moreover, it is so temperature proof as to make it suitable for baking. It is

There are, for instance, the socalled polysugars which are not metabolised by the human body or certain glucoses, i.e.

isoglucose and similar products.

Even the Coca Cola Co., Germany's

uses one of the new glucose sugar subs-

Biotechnicians consider it possible

that progress in fermentation technology

will result in new sugar-like or dietary

sweeteners that could prove competition

for beet farmers and the chemical indus-

sugar with a different molecular struc-Though they can be found in nature, only few micro-organisms are capable of

feeding on them and digesting them. But it is likely to take 15 to 20 years to develop these products given today's

state of biotechnology. Arno Nöldechen (Die Welt, 11 February 1984)

Diabetes: radio signals harnessed to control insulin dosage

frannoverline Allgemeine

foil-covered sensor implanted in the A chest cavity is likely to help diabetics by constantly monitoring the amount of glucose in the blood.

The device could easily be coupled with an insulin pump in order automatically to control dosages.

The device was develsor Manfred Kessler and the biologist Jens Höper of Erlangen-Nuremberg University's Institute for Physiology and Cardiology.

Its secret lies in a gold electrode coated with three membranes.

One membrane wards off impurities, the other converts blood sugar into hydrogen peroxide which, through the third, reaches the gold electrode, where it oxidises.

The resulting changes in electrical currents are measured and radioed out of the chest cavity.

While using the effects of electrochemical oxidation on metal electrodes to measure sugar levels, the two scientists avoided the problems posed by earlier devices that became inaccurate due to impurities. The membranes prevent

In the clinical tests due to begin in about two years, insulin will be given conventionally by syringe.

The sensor will make it possible to keep a constant check on the glucose level and eliminate the need for constant blood checks. The main target group for the device

is the 60,000 German diabetics who suffer from unstable diabetes. Their sugar level varies constantly,

and an unexpected drop below a certain point could be fatal: the sensor would sound the alarm. Insulin dosage could be completely

automated by coupling the sensor with an insulin pump or an artificial pancreas, the organ that produces insulin in a healthy person.

Instead of undergoing blood tests and injecting insulin, the diabetic of the future would only have to keep his insulin pump supplied.

In addition, the insulin level could be regulated as in healthy people by adjusting to requirements.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 30 January 1984)

Peking offers a store for nuclear waste

Deking has made what, on the face of it, is an attractive offer: that of dumping high-grade radioactive waste Western European countries have

been offered the option of dumping an initial 4,000 tons of waste in the vast expanses of China's deserts. It would be a lucrátive deal from Peking's point of view, while capitalist power utilities could export their tiresome problem of nuclear waste disposal,

quences, to the socialist north-east of There would hardly be any anti-nuclear demonstrations in the people's communes to protest against plans for nuclear waste disposal facilities in the

including social and political conse-

But there is no real prospect of getting rid of the waste and the problems attached to it so easily.

The 1979 West German nuclear waste disposal concept was drawn up with them in mind. Would recycling facilities be needed in the changed circumstan-

In any case, there are long-term

agreements with Britain and France on processing spent fuel rods. There are technological difficulties too. The Chinese, who only became a nuclear power in 1964, have yet to explain how they propose to handle the difficult and dangerous process of storing the

waste for good beneath the desert. The problem is politically tricky inasmuch as Peking would have to give a firm assurance that China was not going to recycle the waste to extract its one per

cent of plutonium. One per cent of 4,000 tons would, after all, be a handsome 40 tons of the lethal stuff,

China may have joined the International Atomic Energy Authority this

countries to develop nuclear weapons,

stands little chance of being achieved.

Thristian Democrats are seeking ways of introducing economic measures to promote conservation. The aim is to replace police-state methods.

ones in the Bonn Interior Ministry who are responsible for environmental policy, still largely favour the old approach. At a special conference this autumn the Christian Democrats plan to discuss

a "new generation" of environmental policy measures. At a Cabinet meeting last June the government instructed the Ministries concerned to consider whether and to what extent existing atmospheric pollution regulations might be accompanied other measures geared more to free

market principles. In particular, they were to consider possibility of introducing transferrable emission rights as a suitable and economic environmental measure.

Inter-Ministerial sessions held so far have rejected the idea entirely, interesting though it might be. The idea is to lay down tolerable lev-

els of overall pollution for specific toxins, to subdivide the total into units and allocate them to individual compa-These emission rights would be automatically devalued, or reduced, by a cer-

tain annual percentage: In an interim report the Interior Ministry rules out this proposal for a variety

Carrot tactics instead But civil servants, at least the senior

of the stick of reasons, one being that it would re-

quire substantial extra administration. Pollution checks would still need to be carried out, merely being joined by government supervision of the market transactions and the devaluation pro-

Ministry officials take a kinder view of flexible compensation arrangements by which factory and power station owners would, for instance, be allowed to ecide for themselves whether to comply with or do better than the prescribed

emission level. That would mean not every works would have to fulfil the norm as long as

the overall pollution level was alright. Firms would for the first time be able to consider an arrangement that was the least expensive, Plus or minus from one company to another would be offset or

Proposals along these lines form part of the new draft regulations on emission; but officials advise against incorporating them in the regulations governing power stations, steel mills and

sions they may have in mind. The CDU national executive complike most promising buyers are likely tee has set up an environment of the manufacturers of soft drinks

Environment policy had in the prodout difficulties from the start.

been no more than marginal. It must be in not a matter of more or less decome a central policy issue and the product is not a matter of more or less de-

Norbert Sturm (Stiddeutsche Zeitung, 4 February 1984)

Continued from page 12

By leave no metallic aftertaste could

d turn them into runaway hits for

They are likely to benefit from the

(Die Welt, 8 Februs?)

refuge in a vicarage to avoid being

He was recruited as a toolmaker by a

to become naturalised Germans for

They have now gone underground

rife is in a similar position. While her

Mrs Alviola came to Hamburg in

She moved to Hamburg to be able to

seher husband and care for him more

pines she only saw him once every few

Gaman ships to live in the city.

SOCIETY

University degree no longer guarantee of a place in the workforce

For a long time hard work and perseverance at university was enough to ensure a good job in industry or the civil service. Academic excellence was not

There are 600,000 under 25-year-olds out of work, including many graduates. What nobody wanted to believe has happened. A university education is no longer guarantees job.

A high school graduate born in the 1960s who, after a wait of several years, gets a university place, must expect the worst once he starts looking for a job, competing against many others with the same qualifications.

In the 1990s, there will be even fewer vacant jobs and a great many more highly educated people competing for them.

They can expect no money from home nor do they get any unemployment benefits because, as students, they have paid no unemployment insurance.

And social welfare is only granted if a person can prove that he is jobless although he or she was prepared to take any kind of work whatsoever.

Maybe people with doctorates will be sweeping the streets in the 1990s as they now do in Italy.

Already, many graduates in the humanities are glad to get jobs they would have once rejected.

There are plenty of taxi drivers with

academic degrees and women teachers who are glad to get a job as typists.

This is not a problem yet for such people. But it might one day become an explosive social issue. After all, university students have practice in airing grie-

As if they had only just realised the dangers, more and more politicians are now warning against going to university. although they know very well that the run on the universities is already pro-

But even the pessimists in the CDU/ CSU could not have anticipated the persistent economic crisis and the constant drop in available jobs.

And since universities are costly it seems doubly advisable to counsel vocational training for high school gradua-

To prevent an academic proletariat developing, Rhineland-Palatinate Prime Minister Bernhard Vogel has suggested that intending graduates seek apprenticeships instead. This, he says would offer them more security.

Bonn Education Minister Dorothee

On the contrary. They are increasingly Wilms also favours vocational training prepared to compromise by accepting careers that fall far short of their original ambitions, and take what's going. This has been confirmed by state Labour Offices.

But these youngsters are hardly interested in even more competition from high school graduates.

as an alternative to an academic educa-

Nobody can accuse recent school lea-

vers of being inflexible. They have used

what scope they have had and have

The Wissenschaftsrat, an academic

Instead, they are said to be "receptive

No sooner did rumours of a shortage

body, already defends university en-

trants against accusations of being un-

to all information about job prospects."

This is confirmed by fluctuations in

of engineers start than the number of

students in technical fields rose. And the

number wanting to study to become tea-

Some have lost interest in further stu-

dy altogether. Both federal and state sta-

tistics show the lowest interest in univer-

In 1982, 67 per cent of high school

graduates wanted to go to university. La-

test statistics show this is down to 62 per

The old fairy tale about young people

having a fixation on dream careers and

therefore being unable to find an ap-

prenticeship has long shown to be

chers has been declining steadily.

realistic in planning their future.

choosing university subjects.

sity entrance since 1971.

stopped dreaming about of old style ca-

Graduates have the edge in the commercial occupations even though most of them regard their completed on-thejob training only as added security.

A survey by the Gesellschuft Hochschul-Informations-System shows that high school graduates don't regard an apprenticeship as a lasting alternative to an academic education.

The Institut der deutschen Wirtschaft also suspects that the 100,000 or so apprentices with high school diplomas are only interested in a dual vocational and academic qualification. As a result, they only put an additional strain on the ap-

Some 670,000 apprenticeship contracts were signed last year compared with 700,000 registered applicants, according to Labour Office figures.

But government and Opposition in Bonn still disagree over how many applicants were actually unsuccessful. The figures range between 31,000 and 60,000. The trade unions represented in the

Federal Institute for Vocational Training speak of 80,000. The only thing that is certain is that things will be worse this year, with more

applicants and even fewer vacancies. It is feared that there will be a shortage of some 100,000 apprenticeships. The figure does not include those who have

given up. The solution on which the business community and the politicians agreed many years ago seemed plausible at the

Business was prepared number of apprenticeships and the education ministers promoted university education.

In 1977, the state education ministers

promised to keep the university propen to applicants, and the West Gr man Vice-Chancellors' Confact agreed to support this.

served with a deportation order. Though there has been a consider increase in the number of apprent They are Deepak and Debjani Datta. ships since then, the demand-supply was never closed. And the universe He arrived in 1961 and she joined him shortly afterwards. have their worst problems still abid; German company and went to evening dasses he paid for himself. He qualified

The previous SPD-FDP contiwanted to help ever more to grade.

From high school This was less than the and his wife are now to be deportfrom high school. This was intended at even though both have long made the towards the personal developer Germany their home and been entitled Germany their home. tion's educational level in a bid toge nete with industrial competition for and are being hidden by a Protestant

The policy was successful lo like parish in Wedel, just over the border in only eight per cent of young people seighbouring Holstein.

Rev. Hans-Günter Werner and a soligible for university. Today's figure and committee are trying to persuade university entrance is 20 per cent. the authorities to reconsider their deci-

The Standing Conference of he German University Vice-Changly After a visit to Mayor Klaus von expects the figure for university times Dohnanyi there were slight hopes that to rise to between 34 and 38 percent the situation might take a turn for the

The number of university stude better. rose from 291,000 to 1.2 million dair But the Dattas remain mistrustful and at not coming out of hiding for the

The Standing Conference of Educations being. tion Ministers expects a peak in 1981 Susan Alviola, a Philippine seaman's 1.5 million students.

Education promotion also had busband is sailing the seven seas with good side. In the 1970s, it profit German papers she is to be sent back to much-needed relief for the hard-part the Philippines.
ed job market by easing the number \$50 are her two daughters, Alvin, 12, and Clarisse, 13, who are doing well at

About 680,000 people were held German schools. the job market because of educat between 1971 and 1980, according 1981, relying on the established practice Manfred Tessaring of the Number of the local authorities of allowing the Institute for Labour Market and 00 families of foreign seamen working on pational Research.

Problem only delayed frequently. Back home in the Philip-

But the problem has only been part by the time she arrived a change had taken place in aliens' policy. A poned, not solved.

Tessaring expects 400,000 grant Hamburg lawyer and a committee have of all kinds to crowd the job mi benlooking after the Alviolas for some between 1986 and 1990. The figure line. expected to rise to 600,000 between The strain of uncertainty has made its hark on the family, and when the de-

potation order was finally issued Rev. Working lives have become and the influx of graduates to the Chistian Arndt and his wife gave them market has become more graduated the influx of the Friedens-Which is cause and which effects the in Altona, a Hamburg suburb.

of young people to go to university of residents are foreign na-

They must continue to go to units ion.

They must continue to go to units ion.

If things are not to get worse. They was soon as I become aware of the versities have no choice but to administration, "Arndt says, "I knew their doors to acceptable applicant function of the done fast. The Though hard hit by stiff in the forehand."

Though hard nit by court and "cuts, the universities are prepared in the nour their promise to take appear there have been few critics in the nour their promise to take appear their promise to take appear there have been few critics in the nour their promise to take appear there have been few critics in the nour their promise to take appear the nour their promise the nour the nour their promise the nour the no The vice-chancellors thinks we say in his home.

the idea of having even more we wanted to stake out a threshold school graduates take up approsite authorities would have to cross," he plains, "If the police had still come

They fear that they will take the still come

They fear that they will take were and have gone over to the church es of other youngsters who would get no vocational training at all.

The vice-chancellors argue that shop of Hamburg, Peter Krusche, also would not halance supply and do not he job market but would simply his problem to another plane.

Their experience with long-term belongy at Munich University, was power forecasts has, in any event poor.

They fear that they will take were an have gone over to the church church church corats, he can hardly disregard the wide-ranging political support enjoyed by CSU Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann.

A reduction of the age until which children can join their parents in Germany is supported by CDU/CSU parliamentary party leaders in the Länder, by the Standing Conference of Town Councils and by the Länder of Bayaria

rapaper Deutsches Allgemeines The salient point is career properties did by the paper, which has close is not whether a few more or a few to the protestant church, when is not whether a few more of a graph the approved of the two parishes' children The question is where to follow the provided the law as it stands is jobs.

Ruth Bergard Stamply brushed aside. Yes, because I of 18.

An Indian couple who have lived in Hamburg for 20 years have sought MODERN LIVING

Vicarage refuge in bid to avoid deportation

believe that in this way pauses for worked as a coalminer since 1970 and thought are provided for both sides. enabling talks to be resumed.

"An area of freedom for people is what is being sounded out."

Church tradition is recalled by these words, although not exactly Protestant tradition. But the Catholic church retained a right of asylum until recently.

In the first centuries of the Christian era people who were sought by the authorities, whether rightly or wrongly, could always rely on the church for temporary refuge.

The church offered asylum until clerical authorities had drawn up objections to the prosecution and been given an answer.

This right of asylum was breached by various special provisions but the idea of the church as a place of refuge has never entirely been lost. It now seems to be gaining ground among Protestants.

Hamburg is not the only German city where aliens have been granted asylum by Protestant parishes. It happened in Gelsenkirchen in the Ruhr last summer.

Refuge was given to a Turkish woman facing deportation whose husband had

Bonn's legislative timetable may even

A tougher Aliens Bill was heralded

Their meeting was cancelled to avert a

The same four Ministers met at the

beginning of December and rejected the

Zimmermann Plan to reduce the maxi-

mum age at which aliens' children can

A compromise may be in sight. It is to

That at least is how the CDU govern-

ment in Baden-Württemberg interprets

its latest demand, although Prime Minis-

ter Lothar Spath is clearly aiming at

the Chancellor may be prepared to show

Councils and by the Länder of Bavaria,

The CDU/CSU parliamentary party

in Bonn has proposed allowing Turkish

children of any age to join parents in

Germany but to withdraw their resi-

dence permits when they reach the age

Berlin and Buden-Württemberg.

No matter how much consideration

scoring election campaign points.

limit the entitlement of second-genera-

tion aliens to have wives or husbands

join them in Germany instead.

join them in Germany from 16 to six.

Christian and Free Democrats.

fall behind schedule again.

Bundestag in autumn.

conlition clash.

have conferred in January.

had died in a road accident.

This protection and the public outcry succeeded in getting the deportation order on the widow and her children withdrawn.

For the clergymen and congregations that now champion aliens' rights it is not just a matter of church traditions but of the political past.

"I am a German and part of the history of a people that has repeatedly persecuted minorities," Rev. Arndt says.

"War must never again break out on German soil, and people must never again be persecuted in Germany either." He refers to everyday racism.

Another point strikes him: "Forelgners here are treated as though they were merely labourers. But people are more than that, which is why the church cannot be silent about what is being done with aliens these days."

Arndt accuses politicians of behaving like courts, "but parliament has other duties to perform than to play at being a court of law."

Parishioners who in the past have always strongly favoured keeping the

church and politics apart have now realised, he says, that nothing can be achieved without political intervention.

It remains to be seen whether more can be accomplished than a delay in deporting people. In Hamburg only the GAL, the small ecological group in the city council, are strictly opposed to deportation orders.

The ruling Social Democrats will be unable to avoid further internal dispute on the subject and can no longer take the easy way out and leave it to the courts to decide.

Unrest in Social Democratic ranks is too strong just to rubber-stamp legal rul-

Home Affairs Senator Alfons Pawelczyk has submitted proposals to the Standing Conference of Land Interior

He would like to see a joint approach adopted to cases such as those described. If he goes it alone he is afraid people in a similar position will head for Hamburg from all over the country.

The conference has begun by instructing civil servants to consider the matter. That is unlikely to be of much help to the Datta family.

The Alviolas were able to return to their home for the time being. Their lawyer, Rolf Geffken, has appealed against the deportation order to the administrative court.

> Karsten Plog (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 February 1984)

liens policy is not clearly outlined An aliens policy A in Bonn coalition policy agreements and remains a controversial issue among compromise After Cabinet trouble over Defence Minister Wörner (CDU) and Economic in sight Affairs Minister Lumbsdorff (FI)P)

Herr Zimmermann rejects this idea as impracticable. Children of this kind last December. It was to have been would be "wanderers between two submitted in April and passed by the worlds" and nowhere at home or capa-

ble of being integrated. Chancellor Kohl, Interior Minister Is there any need for fresh restric-Zimmermann, Foreign Minister Gentions, the Free Democrats wonder. So scher and Labour Minister Blum were to do the churches and trade unions, bear-

ing in mind population trends. For the past two years the number of foreign residents in the Federal Republic has declined steadily: by 111,300

in 1982 and by 130,000 in 1983. For the first time ever the number of Turkish migrant workers and their families has declined too. The number of

newcomers has remained stable but that of returnees has increased. In September 1982 there were

1,580,000 Turkish residents. By September last year their number had declined to 1,520,000.

A recent poll of Turkish heads of households in Germany by the Isoplan market research institute has revealed that the potential number of wives and children who might join husbands in the exhausted but is by no means as substantial as is often imagined.

Of the Turkish men - married men - interviewed, 77 per cent already had their wives living with them in Germany, said they might be joining them in the foreseeable future.

The same goes for children still living in Turkey. Thirty per cent of the Turks questioned sald they still had children back home.

But only five per cent of them, or 16 dren still in Turkey, planned to bring public. them to Germany as matters stand.

Assuming the intentions stated are put

into practice to a reasonable extent, says Manfred Werth of Isoplan, that would mean the number of newcomers from Turkey will continue to decline in the years ahead.

It will do so perceptibly even without further restrictions. Estimates for a twelve-month period indicate the number of newcomers will be halved.

According to the Isoplan survey only seven per cent of Turkish families in the Federal Republic plan to stay in Germany for good.

In his government policy statement Chancellor Kohl outlined the essentials of aliens policy regardless of the debate on details.

They are: a limitation in the number of foreign residents, integration and encouragement of voluntary repatriation.

Consideration is being given at the Labour Ministry to whether foreign residents who are willing to return to their native countries and are eligible for repatriation grants can be paid grants while still in Germany.

By the terms of the appropriate legislation they are only entitled to be paid the grant on leaving the country to ensure they don't stay illegally.

Prior payment will, it is hoped, persuade a larger number of Turkish workers in particular to return home.

They stand to receive as much as DM30,000 to DM 60,000, including penolic may not yet have been—sion contribution refunds and severance payments.

Many would like to buy machinery or equipment in Germany to set up a workshop or small factory back home. 43.3 per cent of Turks questioned by Isoplan and of the remaining 23 only 15 per cent said they were seriously considering the

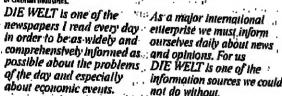
Why were Turks keen to return home anxious to do so? Loneliness and homesickness as motives were mentioned by

Next, with 44 per cent, came the dislike of and hostility toward foreigners per cent of the respondents with chil- they experienced in the Federal Re-

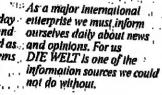
Günter Kleer (Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 3 February 1984)

Three of 590,000 WELT readers.



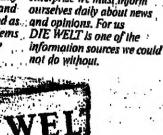


Kohl: Die Deutschen haben die Kraft zur Ernetierung





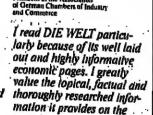












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